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Part One
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FIELD STREWN WITH DEAD

Ditches Filled With Victims of the Moscow Disaster.

THE FATALITIES NUMBERED 1,138

Servants Increased the Danger by Hurling Liquids Among the Frenzied Populace.

SEARCHING FOR MISSING RELATIVES.

People Grateful for the Czar's Promise of 1,000 Rubles to Each Bereaved Family.

MOSCOW, May 31.—The city has not yet recovered from the shock occasioned by the frightful calamity on the Hodynsky Plain yesterday during the progress of the great free feast and entertainment in connection with the coronation ceremonies given at the expense of the Czar to whomsoever desired to partake.

The extent of the disaster was not exaggerated in the first reports. As stated in these dispatches yesterday, the representative of The United Press was an eye witness of the stampede of the great multitude of people gathered on the plain, estimated to have numbered fully 500,000, and the sight was one never to be forgotten for its horror. After the crowd had been dispersed by the police and military, the field was strewn with the dead, who had been killed by being crushed, trampled upon, or by suffocation.

A great number of children were among the victims. In the wild rush of the frenzied crowd they were swept away from their parents or others having charge of them, and their puny strength availed them naught when pitted against the irresistible force of the surging mob. The instant they stumbled and fell life was crushed out of them. But this was also the case with many adults. No human strength could withstand the mad onrush of the crowd, and safety could alone be found in allowing oneself to be carried forward and back in the pulsating crowd, devoting every energy to keeping upon the feet.

When a body was recognized by a relative—more frequently a mother whose little one had been torn away from her and its young life crushed out—the scene was heartrending. The stolid demeanor of the Russian peasant would vanish, and the low, plaintive wailing and floods of tears would bear witness to the bitter grief experienced.

Far into the night ambulances, fire trucks, and other vehicles were busily engaged in conveying the dead and injured into the city.

The representative of The United Press went again to the plain to-day, and saw one of the effects of the mad rush. The ditches of the abandoned earthworks on the plain had been filled to the level with the bodies of those who had been driven into them by the awful pressure from behind. Here those who were not crushed to death were suffocated by the dead and dying above them.

In the passages between the booths from which the food was distributed there were still lying the bodies of hundreds of men, women, and children—women and children predominating. Some of the corpses were frightfully distorted, and on the faces still in death there were looks of fear and horror. The sight was altogether a most gruesome one.

The assertion is repeated to-day that the police were not on the scene in sufficiently strong numbers at an early hour to handle the crowd. It is a fact that there were only comparatively few of them present at 6 o'clock in the morning, at which time the disaster occurred. There were then about a thousand attendants engaged in distributing the gifts of the Czar to the importunate mob, and to them the calamity is indirectly attributable.

When the thousands of persons in the rear began to press forward upon those in front and a number of the latter were crushed against the barriers, the shrieks of the injured and the groans of the dying caused the attendants to become stricken with terror, they dreading what afterward actually occurred—the breaking down of the barriers by the enormous human pressure upon them.

In fear of their lives, they threw thousands of the memorial cups, filled with mead, beer, &c., at the struggling mass of humanity in attempts to drive them back. This led to a wild scramble in the crowd. The immense quantity of liquids thus thrown formed a sort of pond in front of the long line of booths and rendered the ground slippery and treacherous, making a foothold very precarious. A great number of persons who might otherwise have escaped fell to the ground, where life was soon crushed out of them by the howling, frenzied mob.

The officials made every effort and offered every facility for the identification of the dead, but the bodies in hundreds of instances are utterly unrecognizable, the faces having been literally crushed out of all semblance to humanity. A careful search is made of each body for papers to establish its identity, and a record is made of the clothing on each corpse for the same purpose.

It was officially announced this morning that the total number of victims was 1,138. Most of them were moujiks from the provinces, a poor class of people, but among the number were many of the poverty-stricken residents of Moscow and villages in the neighborhood of the city. The fête was particularly for the benefit of this class of the population, and the middle class generally held aloof from the entertainment or else visited the plain in the capacity of spectators.

The scene in the city last night and to-day has been a most painful one. The injured and large numbers of the dead were taken to the hospitals and other charitable institutions, and thither have gone thousands of persons seeking relatives or friends, hoping that the missing ones would be found among those who were only hurt, but dreading the worst. Many affecting scenes were witnessed when it was found that those who were thought to be dead were still alive, though often terribly injured.

Thirty bodies were found to-day in an old disused well in the middle of the plain. The well had been covered with planks, which had collapsed when the crowd passed over them. Some of the victims had in their hands, clutched with a death clasp, the memorial cups which had been presented to them at the booths before the rush began.

Among the bodies in the well were two living persons, who had been made insane by the horror of their position. Their ravings when rescued were terrible to hear.

In some parts of the plain the ground looks as though it had been newly plowed. This is where it was torn up by the heavy wooden shoes of the peasants.

The dead were placed in long lines upon the ground. There were very few coffins to be seen. In fact, the supply of coffins and caskets was exhausted early yesterday, and to-day it is impossible to procure one in the city at any price.

So great has been the rush of visitors at the hospitals to-day in search of missing relatives and friends that the work of the doctors and physicians was seriously interrupted. This afternoon, therefore, the authorities gave orders for the transfer of the unclaimed bodies to the Vogankoffsky Cemetery, where they will remain for a time to enable them to be identified if possible.

The feeling of the Moujiks was very bitter against the authorities, who, they declare, did not take sufficient precautions to guard against an affair such as occurred. As a matter of fact, however, the authorities were in nowise to blame. It was impossible for them to foresee that such a great multitude would be present at such an early hour, but, at any rate, the precautionary measures adopted would have been sufficient had not the people become so frenzied. After the disaster the large force of military and police had the greatest difficulty in restoring even a semblance of order.

The Czar's promise to help the bereaved families, coupled with the published expression of his intense grief and deep sympathy, has allayed the bitter feeling, and the people are warmly grateful to him for his action.

As was stated in yesterday's dispatches, his Majesty has ordered that the sum of 1,000 rubles be paid to each family that has lost a member through the catastrophe. In addition, the State will pay the expenses of burying the dead, while the physicians at the hospitals and elsewhere have been instructed to spare nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

At the request of the Czar, there will be a solemn requiem mass in the chapel of the palace in the Kremlin to-morrow morning. All the members of the imperial family will attend.

The Bishop of Peterborough, who is in Moscow as the representative of the Established Church of England, preached a sermon in the English church here to-day. Among those who were present were the Duke of Connaught, who represents his mother, Queen Victoria, the Duchess of Connaught, and their suite. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the sufferers, and a goodly sum was raised.

The statement that the disaster would bring the coronation festivities to a close has not the slightest basis in truth. The functions have not been stopped. A ball was given at the French Embassy last evening. It was attended by the members of the imperial family, the foreign Princes, diplomats, and the highest Russian and visiting aristocracy. The function was one of the most brilliant that has taken place in connection with the coronation ceremonies.

POLICE CHIEF IN DESPAIR.

The Moscow Official Tried to Kill Himself, It Is Reported.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Moscow saying that the Chief of Police is reported to be in utter despair over the terrible catastrophe, and that he has attempted to commit suicide.

The dispatch adds that many of the attendants at the booths are among the dead. Some of the booths were broken into splinters by the resistless rush of the crowd.

It further says that the great ball given by the French Ambassador was, owing to political reasons, not cancelled. It was also determined that it should be held, lest the disaster be supposed to have been even greater than it actually was.

HIS WIFE'S DEATH MADE HIM MAD.

Police Justice Schwarting of Long Branch Under Restraint.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 31.—Judge August Schwarting, who is serving his second term as Justice of the Peace, was placed under restraint at 6 o'clock this morning, suffering from an attack of acute mania, and confined in the corridor of the Police Headquarters.

Judge Schwarting, since the death of his wife a month ago, has given indications of mental disorder. Besides dispensing law, the Judge deals in cigars. Persons who passed his place of business late last night noticed the Judge at work with scrubbing implements cleaning the interior of the store. He was still at work this morning, having kept at it all night. When questioned as to the reason for his work he said he was preparing to decorate his store in white and gold. He had ruined his stock with water, and smoking implements and cigars were piled in heaps about the place.

While apparently rational at times, the Judge occasionally displays unmistakable signs of dementia.

A FLEMING JUROR INJURED.

R. M. Montgomery and His Wife Thrown Out of a Carriage.

Richard M. Montgomery, Juror No. 6 in the trial of Mrs. Fleming, and his wife met with an accident yesterday. They were at Babylon, L. I., and went out driving in a carriage. The horse got frightened, became unmanagable, and ran away. Finally the carriage was upset, and Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery rolled out.

Fortunately, their injuries were slight. Mrs. Montgomery's face was somewhat scratched. Mr. Montgomery was unhurt, though both were somewhat shaken up. Both returned to this city in the evening, and went to their home, at 317 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Late in the evening they were resting quietly, and it was said that Mr. Montgomery will be in his place in the jury box to-day, and that Mrs. Montgomery will also be able to be about.

SCHOONER LOST OFF POINT JUDITH.

The Willie D. of Parrsborough, N. S., Capsized in a Squall.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 31.—The schooner Willie D., Capt. Bullerwell, from Stamford, Conn., of Parrsborough, N. S., was capsized at 6 o'clock this morning, about three miles west of Point Judith, in a westerly squall.

The Captain and two seamen clung to the capsized vessel's spars, and were nearly exhausted when they were rescued by the steamer Pentagoet, from New-York, for Eastport, Me. William Spinney, a seaman, aged thirty years, a resident of Parrsborough, was drowned. The survivors were landed here this evening by the Pentagoet. They saved nothing.

The schooner registered ninety tons, and was launched at Parrsborough, N. S., April 1, of this year. She was returning home from her first trip. Steam tug Joshua Lovett left here this evening to look for the schooner.

Dropped an Iron Pot on Her Enemy.

Mrs. Mary Doyle lives on the third floor and Mrs. Rachel Kittrick lives on the second floor of the tenement at 128 West Fifty-first Street. They got into a quarrel last Monday, and at the time failed to settle it. Mrs. Doyle felt that she had still in store one unanswerable argument, and later in the evening, while Mrs. Kittrick was enjoying the air on the steps, Mrs. Doyle dropped an iron pot down on her. Mrs. Kittrick was taken to the hospital, while Mrs. Doyle was taken to the police station. She was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court the next day, and held to await the result of Mrs. Kittrick's injuries. She was rearraigned yesterday, and discharged, on the representation of a lawyer, who said that Mrs. Kittrick had abandoned criminal proceedings, and begun a suit for $2,000 damages.

Drank Himself to Death.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 31.—George Eczmay, thirty-five years old, in a Polish saloon on Bank Street last night drank three pints of beer and three glasses of whisky in five minutes on a wager. He was taken to his home, 86 South Riverside Street, where he died fifteen minutes later.

THUNDER DROVE HIM MAD

FEAR-CRAZED WILLIAM SCARLET TRIED TO KILL HIS CHILD.

Attempted to Murder with a Hatchet the Policeman Who Had Been Called to Arrest Him—Ran Naked to the Roof and Was for a Time Calmed, Only to Break Out Again in Ravings Against His Daughter's Approaching Marriage.

Driven insane by fear of the thunderstorm early yesterday morning William Scarlet, a coachman, attempted to kill his eight-year-old daughter by throwing her down stairs, and when a policeman was called, did his best to brain him with a hatchet. For four hours he kept the neighborhood awake with his cries and the crash of furniture broken in his struggles.

Scarlet drives for Miss Mary T. Cockcroft, the Treasurer of the Young Woman's Christian Association, who lives at 147 Madison Avenue. He himself lives over his employer's stable, at 30 East Thirty-second Street.

He has always been more or less afraid of thunder and lightning, and at the approach of a heavy storm always sought shelter. His paroxysms of fear yesterday morning were extremely violent, and about 2:30 o'clock he ran through his apartments stark naked, yelling that the electricity had entered his body and increased his strength.

He woke his children to show them his new-found strength, and battered the walls of the apartment with his fist, leaving the marks of his knuckles in the plaster.

Tiring of this, he began to hurl cups and saucers at his children, who fled to the kitchen and locked themselves in. He broke in the door, seized the youngest girl, Annie, carried her to the head of the stairs, and was about to hurl her to the floor below when his eldest daughter, Maggie, who has acted as housekeeper since the death of her mother, five years ago, caught his arm.

She soothed him, and he promised to return to bed. She went to look for him a short time after, but found him on the roof, in the same nude condition in which he had been for several hours.

She induced him to come down, and then he raved about a hair dye that he said Miss Cockcroft compelled him to use to keep the color of his hair. He has been using the dye for years. He insisted that he had always feared that it would affect his brain.

When he finished raving about the hair dye, he discussed the approaching marriage of his daughter Maggie. She is to be married Wednesday, and her father had until yesterday morning been pleased with the arrangements. His mind suddenly changed during his raving, and he demanded her engagement ring. When she gave it to him he threw it in the refuse on the stable floor and declared that she should never be married.

It was then after 6 o'clock, and she sent her fourteen-year-old sister Sarah for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Kennedy of 65 West Thirty-sixth Street. The father accused his daughters of sending for a policeman, and started to strike Maggie with a hatchet, but changed his mind when he had the weapon poised above her head.

The girls then ran screaming into the street and into the Opera Stables, where they told Mr. Search, the proprietor, their story. He summoned Policeman Stephenson of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and just at that moment Dr. Kennedy, who keeps his horses at the Opera Stables, came along. The three, accompanied by a colored stable hand, went to Scarlet's stable and found Scarlet prepared for them.

In one hand he held a whiffletree and in the other the hatchet. Miss Scarlet, who had accompanied the men back, managed to get the hatchet from her father after he had made two or three ineffectual attempts to use it.

The men then closed in on him. They got him on the floor, but not before he had hit each of them at least once. Even when they got him down he managed to strike Policeman Stephenson on the head.

At the policeman's request a call was then sent for an ambulance, and for a patrol wagon. The patrol wagon arrived first, and when they had succeeded in getting a part of Scarlet's clothes on he was bundled in and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. From there he was transferred to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital.

No one was seriously hurt by the crazed coachman in all his raving. Scarlet is known in the neighborhood as a steady, sober man, but his daughter says that a brother, Henry, has been confined in an insane asylum in Canada for the past three years.

MR. JACKSON BET HIS LIFE.

Tried to Drown Himself When the Cuban Giants Lost a Game.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 31.—The Cuban Giant baseball team came here yesterday and played a game with the Oritani Club. Samuel Jackson, a colored resident, had been waiting for the coming of the Giants for a week, and expected great things of them.

He said if they did not beat the local team he would drown himself in the Hackensack. Some one said he would not do it, and Sam made a bet of a dollar that he would. The Giants came and lost, and at the close of the game Jackson went to the river and jumped in.

Thus far he had carried out the terms of his bet, and when an attempt was made to rescue him he tried to fulfill the terms to the letter. He was rescued with difficulty and sent to the hospital, where he is recovering.

FATAL PANIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Girl Killed, Another Mortally Injured, by a Live Trolley Wire.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—One person was killed, one fatally injured, and two were seriously injured yesterday afternoon in a panic on an electric car on the Carondelet Line. The trolley wire broke and fell on the car, frightening the passengers, who rushed out.

Miss Veronica Pavelock, seventeen years old, came in contact with the wire and was instantly killed; Miss Lillie Cloquette, seventeen years old, sustained a compound fracture of the skull and will die; Miss Blanche Cloquette, her sister received a scalp wound, and Oswald Vatt, a butcher, has his right shoulder dislocated.

Descendant of Gen. Stark Dead.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 31.—Miss Elizabeth B. Stark, granddaughter of Gen. John Stark, died to-day, aged sixty-nine years. She was born in the house in which she died, on the old Stark place. She was a daughter of John Stark, third, and Sarah Fletcher Pollard. She was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, the New-Hampshire Historical Society, and the Colonial Dames, and Vice President of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She leaves a brother, Augustus H. Stark.

Hotel Employes and $500 Gone.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—George Perkins, a clerk at the Continental Hotel, and Benjamin Loltimer, a bellboy, have disappeared, and so has a package containing $500 belonging to Louis E. Cooke, one of the proprietors of the hotel. The pair were missing a couple of hours after Perkins had signed the express receipt for the package. Mr. Cooke will not prosecute, as Perkins's mother has promised to make restitution out of money held in trust for her son.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.

Some Well-Known Persons Who Have Changed to the Roman Faith.

In connection with the missions to non-Catholics by the Paulist Fathers, a partial record is kept of those who have been won over to the Roman Catholic communion from other denominations. Some of the converts of note during the past three months in the United States and Europe, as published in The Missionary, the official organ of the community, are:

Robert James, a brother of Prof. James of Harvard University, and Henry James, the novelist. He was received from the Protestant Episcopal Church in Arlington, Mass., a suburb of Boston; Miss Alice English, daughter of the poet, Thomas Dunn English, Newark, N. J.; A. F. Du Pont Coleman, a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and son of the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., Bishop of Delaware; the Rev. F. W. Pelley, the rector of an Episcopal church at Norwich, Conn.; William Low, formerly the English Consul at Mentone; Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll of Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George D. Mackay, the former having been President of the Christian Industrial Alliance; the Rev. Frederick Sherman, Chaplain in the United States Navy; M. Zola, Grand Master of Masons, who followed his predecessor in office by renouncing Masonry and entering the Catholic Church. His predecessor was the Marquis of Ripon. Others referred to are the Countess Nelson, wife of a prominent member of the English Church Union; Constance Fletcher, niece of Dr. Pusey; Miss Bayliss, and two members of an Anglican sisterhood in Exeter, England.

THIEF CHASE ON A BICYCLE.

Knocked His Man Down with His Wheel, Then with a Pair of Shoes.

Policeman Gillis of the bicycle squad attached to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Patrick Falvey, a plumber of 263 West Thirtieth Street, on a charge of petit larceny preferred by Louis Gutterman, proprietor of a second-hand shoe store at 584 Seventh Avenue.

Gillis was riding down Eighth Avenue at 7 o'clock Saturday night, when he saw a crowd running through Fortieth Street after Falvey, who had stolen a pair of shoes. Gillis chased the fleeing man and caught up with him at Ninth Avenue.

To escape running into an elevated railroad pillar Gillis ran against Falvey and knocked him down. A friend of the thief kicked Gillis in the left leg so severely that he was knocked down. Falvey tried to escape, but Gillis hit him over the head with the shoes he had taken from Falvey. Falvey was knocked down and was easily recaptured, but on the way to the station the fight was renewed several times and Gillis had to get help before he locked up his prisoner in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

In court yesterday Falvey did not deny the charge of having stolen the shoes, which were valued at $1.50, and Magistrate Simms held him in $500 for trial.

JERSEY CONVICTS CONFIRMED.

Bishop McFaul of Trenton Anoints Thirty-seven Men.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—Thirty-seven male convicts, including four negroes, were confirmed at the State Prison this afternoon, the rite being administered by Bishop James A. McFaul, who was assisted in the ceremonies by the Rev. Fathers Aloysius and Henry.

Three of the convicts, one a wife murderer serving a twenty years' term, are converts to the Roman Catholic faith, and were baptized at the prison yesterday morning. The confirmation took place in the north wing of the prison, where an altar had been erected. Two hundred and fifty Catholic prisoners were present, and formed the congregation. All were in prison garb. Those confirmed wore white shirts, however.

Before their anointment there was singing by a quartet from St. Mary's Cathedral and an address by Bishop McFaul, who criticised the city officials of Trenton for denying the Catholic clergymen the privilege of administering the sacraments of the Church to Catholic inmates of the city almshouse.

LIGHTNING KILLS A POLICEMAN.

A Child That Was Clinging to His Side Was Not Injured.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31.—A severe, but brief tempest, which had been threatening all day, visited Newport about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Policeman William Henry Dewick was struck by lightning and killed. A three-year old child clinging to his side escaped injury. Dewick was standing before a mirror, and the bolt came through the southeast corner of the house, connecting with his body at the forehead. Dewick leaves a wife and six children.

What resembles two bullet holes are the only marks on the house. Rain fell in torrents, intermingled with hail.

FOX HUNT IN CENTRAL PARK.

Lost Pet Keeps a Policeman Busy for an Hour.

A resident of West Ninetieth Street lost a pet fox about a week ago, and advertised for its recovery. Last night a Park policeman while on the West Drive, in the neighborhood of Ninety-sixth Street, saw the animal among the shrubbery. He approached the fox, thinking he could make an easy capture, but the fox darted across the lawn and took refuge behind a heap of rocks. The policeman gave chase, and then the animal made a dash for another clump of shrubbery. For more than an hour Reynard led his pursuer a merry chase, and then, becoming winded, was caught. The animal spent last night at the Menagerie, and will be returned to its owner to-day.

THEIR CRIES FRIGHTENED HIM.

Lunneys and Meltzer Attacked by an Unknown Man with a Club.

A man armed with a club attacked Adam Meltzer of 245 Eldridge Street and William Lunneys of 208 Sixth Street early yesterday morning, at Stanton and Allen Streets.

Their assailant, having broken Lunneys's nose and given Meltzer a scalp wound, attempted to rob them, but the two men set up such a shouting that he was frightened and ran away.

An ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital dressed the men's wounds, and they went home.

Toomey Worked for the Tramp.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 31.—John Toomey, son of Section Superintendent Patrick Toomey of the Pennsylvania Railroad, reached here yesterday in custody of his father, from Downingtown, Penn. John left home two months ago, being enticed away, it is claimed, by a tramp named Carroll or Daly. The tramp uses two names, as it suits him. He is now under arrest at Downingtown. Toomey says he supported Carroll while with him by working and begging.

Wife Murderer and Suicide.

MARYSVILLE, Kan., May 31.—While the two were working in a field yesterday, George Mock killed his wife with a hoe after a quarrel and fled. A crowd started in pursuit of him. Seeing that he was about to be overtaken he cut his throat with a knife and then jumped into a river. His body was recovered.

SAFETY IN TWO-THIRDS

SOUND-MONEY DELEGATES WILL STOUTLY OPPOSE ANY CHANGE.

Precedent Established at Democratic National Conventions Should Be Adhered To, It Is Maintained—Abrogation of the Rule "Would Be a Calamity the Consequences of Which Cannot Be Foreseen," Mr. Scott Says.

If an attempt, warning of which was given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday, shall be made by the free-silver delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago to abolish the two-thirds rule, under which all Democratic Presidential nominations have been made, it will be stoutly resisted by the sound-money delegates. The free-silver men, of course, cannot accomplish such a result unless they constitute a majority in the convention, and their purpose would be to bring about the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates favorable to their views on the currency question.

"The abrogation of the two-thirds rule would be a calamity the consequences of which cannot be foreseen," said Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "It would have to be repealed by a majority, and in that case the minority would be justified in taking independent action. Every sound-money delegate elected to the Chicago Convention will go there with the expectation that the two-thirds rule will prevail as it has always done, and if it should be abrogated it would be a complete changing of expectations and plans, and the minority would be relieved of any obligation to abide by the decision of the majority.

"The two-thirds rule is the safeguard of the Democratic Party. It necessitates deliberation and the exercise of the best judgment in the selection of candidates. It prevents stampedes, and its wisdom has been demonstrated in every Democratic National Convention. I do not know whether the silver men will be in the majority, but I trust the sound-money men will control the convention."

Ex-Gov. Flower is heartily opposed to any proposition for doing away with the two-thirds rule.

"I do not think the silver men will be in the majority at Chicago," he said, "and I do not think the two-thirds rule will be repealed. It should not be abrogated, and I never will vote to have it abolished. The abrogation of the two-thirds rule is more apt to come up for discussion when there is a scramble for the Democratic nomination. The Democratic Party will have to draft a candidate this year, because there will be no candidate for the nomination unless things change before the convention is held.

"I do not believe the Southern delegates will antagonize the Northern Democrats on the silver question. It is a minor question to them. If they desire the platform for free coinage adopted they will know that that means the Democrats cannot carry a single Northern State, and that McKinley will be nominated and elected probably on a gold platform, as at least twenty-five States with Republican majorities will have delegates at St. Louis in favor of a gold platform, and they will be States that control a majority of the Electoral votes. The Southern men will be told that they can have the silver platform if they desire, with all its consequences, or we can make the platform on the currency question and try to carry New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana. They will be told, as they know now, that the McKinley tariff law had a hundred force bills in it; what can they expect when McKinley himself is President?

"Personally, I believe most of the Southern delegates fear negro domination and force bills from the Republican Party, and that this issue of the home they will place above the question of currency, as they have in the past joined together and placed it in the front without regard to their particular ideas of the tariff. There are just as good protectionists as tariff-for-revenue-only men in the Democratic Party, and in many States protectionists are in the majority. Still, they never have failed, when their homes were in danger, of joining together and voting the Democratic ticket solid since 1865. The duty of every Democrat who has any influence should be to exert it at Chicago and in the convention so that the Government will not issue one dollar in currency that will not be redeemed in the best money that is issued; in other words, that the present gold standard should be sustained."

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

No Reason Known for Ellen Mahony's Killing Herself.

Ellen Mahony, a young woman who kept house for her father, James Mahony, at 319 East Twenty-fourth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking a dose of carbolic acid. She died fifteen minutes after her admission to Bellevue Hospital.

The suicide was evidently discovered by her father. He notified a policeman, who summoned an ambulance. Any information about the girl or her motive in taking her life was refused at the house of her father. He said that he was out when the attempt was made, and came home to find his daughter dying in her room. There are several other children in the family, and one of them said that no one was home when Ellen took the poison. The policeman, however, says that when he came to the house he found several persons there, some of them being members of the family.

Arrested for Selling Peanuts.

Lena Pinney, who gave her age as ten years, was arrested by Agents King and Pissara of the Gerry society, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Staten Island Ferryhouse, where she was selling peanuts. She said she lived at 94 Willett Street, where her father and mother were both ill, and that she was trying to earn money to support the family. In the Centre Street Court, Magistrate Flammer committed her to the care of the Gerry society.

Gen. Harrison Going to Wisconsin.

DARTFORD, Wis., May 31.—Ex-President and Mrs. Harrison, it is said, will spend part of the Summer here with Gen. John C. New, who has had a cottage here for many years. The Harrisons will arrive next week. Gen. Harrison will get his news of the St. Louis Convention while a guest of Gen. New.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The will of Mrs. Julia C. Van Arsdale of Newark contains these charitable bequests: Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women, $5,000; American Bible Society, $5,000; Home Missionary Society of America, $3,000; Newark Female Charitable Society, $3,000; Woman's Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, $1,000. There also is a bequest of $1,000 to the Rev. B. C. Young, a warm personal friend of Mrs. Van Arsdale.

—The schooner Hathaway of Jonesport, Me., loaded with 150,000 feet of lumber, caught fire yesterday from the signal lights while lying at anchor near Millbridge, Me., and was burned to the water's edge. The vessel was owned by James Murchie & Son of Calais. Part of the lumber will be saved.

—John G. Nazro, who was cashier of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company at Chicago, is under arrest on the charge of embezzling $2,500 of the company's funds. He may escape prosecution by making good the shortage.

—Scott Jackson, murderer of Pearl Bryant, has been removed to the jail at Covington, Ky., for safe keeping by order of Judge Helm, who considers the jail at Newport, Ky., unsafe.

—About $40,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire yesterday at Afton, Iowa. S. Richard's general store and other business buildings were burned.

DEMOCRATS THINK MONEY IS THE GREAT ISSUE

In Every State All Other Issues Have Been Made Subordinate to the Financial Question.

COMPROMISE AT CHICAGO IS HARDLY POSSIBLE

Only Florida and Louisiana Show a Disposition to Send Delegations Not Pledged to Either Side.

CONTESTING DELEGATIONS WILL HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER

Gold Men from Illinois, Texas, and Nebraska Will Contest Ninety-four Seats, and Silver Men from South Dakota Eight.

Strong Sentiment Among Democrats in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States for a Sound Money Democratic Candidate if the Chicago Convention Declares for Silver.

Are the Democrats of your State in favor of the gold standard, or of free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1?

What action will they take through their delegation in the National Convention?

Will the Populists of your State fuse with the Democrats on a free silver Presidential candidate? Would this combination carry your State?

Do the gold Democrats of your State favor a separate gold Democratic candidate if the Chicago Convention declares for free silver?

In order to gain an intelligent idea of the feeling among Democrats and the probable outcome of the National Democratic Convention and coming Presidential campaign, the above questions were telegraphed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES to its correspondents in the various doubtful States. The correspondents were in close touch with the party sentiment in their States, and their replies have been sent after consultation with Democratic leaders.

The replies show that the result of the contests that are now assured will determine the complexion of the Chicago Convention. The gold men will contest ninety-four silver seats, in Illinois, Nebraska, and Texas, while the silver men will contest the eight seats of South Dakota. In these contests will be found the balance of power. Neither the gold nor the silver men can secure two-thirds of the delegates. A majority of 200 would be the limit.

It may be safely predicted that the Democratic Convention will not straddle the financial issue. Everything indicates that it will declare unmistakably for either silver or gold. In almost every State the issue has been made between the silver men and gold men. Moreover, the Democrats will recognize the financial issue as paramount in the coming campaign. With them tariff has become of secondary importance.

It is doubtful if there will be a bolt of any considerable dimensions from the National Democratic Convention. The organization leaders in both gold and silver States have shown an inclination to accept the judgment of the convention, no matter what it may be. They will not be able, however, to control the Democrats of their States, and it is not impossible that a separate gold Democratic candidate might be nominated if the Chicago Convention declares for silver and the St. Louis Convention does not unequivocally indorse the gold standard. As to the silver men, they have announced their determination to nominate an independent candidate if neither party nominates a silver man.

THE EASTERN STATES

Strong Sentiment for a Separate Gold Candidate if Free Silver Controls at Chicago.

Do the sound-money Democrats of your State favor the nomination of a separate gold-standard Democratic candidate if the Chicago Convention declares for free silver?

The above inquiry was telegraphed to the correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in that group of great Eastern States in which there is no doubt of the financial attitude of the Democracy. In these States the Populists are inconsiderable, and therefore their attitude cuts no figure. A fusion with them would bring no strength to the free-silver Democrats.

The replies to the question indicate that there is a strong feeling among such Democratic leaders as are strongly identified with the organization against any independent gold movement. Though they are fighting the silver craze, these leaders will support the nominee of the Chicago Convention and hold the organization of the party, hoping that the lapse of a few years will bring the party back to sound principles.

Among the more independent Democrats, however, there is a strong feeling against any truce with the silver men. Should the Republican Convention declare for gold and place a gold man in nomination and the Democratic Convention declare for silver, these men will swell the Republican majorities in the great Eastern States either by voting the Republican ticket or declining to vote. They will recognize that the financial issue is paramount in the coming campaign.

If the Republican National Convention straddles the financial issue and places McKinley in nomination, or even if it declares for gold, with McKinley as a candidate, it is probable that there will be a general movement in favor of a separate gold candidate.

WOULD REPUDIATE SILVER.

New-York Democrats Might Favor a Separate Candidate.

The Democrats of New-York State are emphatically in favor of a gold standard. They will send a delegation to the Chicago Convention prepared to make the hardest kind of a fight for a platform which recognizes gold as the money standard.

The leaders profess to believe that there is sense enough in the party all over the country to give the gold standard a majority of the convention, although they are fully aware of the possibility that silver men may control.

It is impossible to say whether the party in New-York would repudiate the candidate of the Chicago Convention and inaugurate or join in a movement to nominate a man who represents their views on the currency, but it is certain that they would repudiate any platform which declared in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

If the Chicago Convention shall be in control of the silver men, and an out-and-out free-coinage advocate shall be nominated, and a silver plank be put into the platform, a considerable element of the party will be in favor of a bolt. They will favor a separate gold candidate and a platform that will set forth the principles of the business men who favor honest money. They will have none of the silver delusion. They believe they would be doing a great service for the Democratic Party and the country by repudiating the work of the Chicago Convention.

If the Republican National Convention shall adopt any currency plank short of a flat declaration in favor of a gold standard and against the free coinage of silver, and if the Democrats shall declare for free silver, then the likelihood that the New-York Democrats will insist upon a gold candidate upon a gold platform will be increased.

FOR A STRAIGHT GOLD PLANK.

New-Jersey Delegates Will Not Compromise with Silver Men.

TRENTON, May 31.—The New-Jersey delegation to Chicago is pledged to stanch support of the strong gold plank in the Democratic State platform. The delegates will be controlled by the prevailing sentiment among the Democrats. They have expressed themselves as a unit for sound money and would resist the adoption of a silver plank most forcibly, and they would be likely to favor the nomination of a gold-standard man. The Democrats of New-Jersey are almost unanimous on the subject of sound money. A few Democrats in Warren and Hunterdon Counties are talking silver, but they were formerly members of the People's Party and Farmers' Alliance.

BATTLE IS NOT OVER.

Mr. Harrity Says Courage Will Bring Success for Sound Money.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—According to National Chairman Harrity, there is no need of considering whether or not the sound-money men of Pennsylvania will favor the nomination of a separate gold Democrat if the Chicago Convention declares for free silver. He said to-night to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Speaking for myself, I expect to support the candidates of the Chicago Convention, and I believe they will be sound-money men on a sound-money platform. I shall certainly continue to aid in the effort to bring about that result.

"Allow me to say," he continued, "that the sound-money cause has been materially prejudiced of late by those sound-money men who are so ready to take counsel of their fears and either to abandon their colors before the battle is fought or to retreat even before the enemy is in sight. I believe the contest against free silver will be

ween, and, with a little more courage on the part of some of the sound-money leaders, the victory would be decisive."

TARIFF THE LEADING ISSUE.

Maryland Democrats Not Greatly Interested in Finance.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Maryland is a sound-money State, and the Democrats are for the safe standard and against the free coinage of silver. The probability of a separate ticket has not been seriously discussed.

Senator Gorman recently expressed the opinion that there would be very little difference between the financial planks of St. Louis and Chicago, and that the money issue would not control in the campaign. He thinks the tariff will supersede it. So far as the drift of opinion is concerned, except among bankers and those immediately concerned, the tariff is talked about much more than the money question.

In one of the counties a vigorous campaign for silver was made by several leading Democrats, who claimed they had a host of followers. So confident did they become that they hired a hall and prepared for great results. The day was fine and the invitation was broad, but there were not enough present to fill the front benches. It was a dismal failure.

WOULD NOT SUPPORT SILVER.

Delaware Democrats Would Probably Ignore the National Ticket.

WILMINGTON, May 31.—The sentiment for sound money of Democrats in Delaware is so strong that many of them are in favor of a separate candidate on a distinct gold platform should the Chicago Convention declare for free silver. Others would hesitate before favoring such a step, although they feel that a National campaign on a free-silver platform would be hopeless.

The paramount issue with Delaware Democrats this year is to reverse the Republican victory of two years ago, and they feel that a sound-money candidate for President, on a sound-money platform, would aid them materially. If they do not get this they will be apt to let the Presidency take care of itself and devote all their energies to their State and local tickets.

NO COMPROMISE ON FINANCE.

Democrats in Connecticut Favor the Single Gold Standard.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31.—There is no doubt concerning the position which the Democratic Party in this State will take on the money question. The State Convention of June 10, to select delegates to the Chicago Convention, will adopt a platform in favor of the gold standard.

The Democrats of Connecticut have no leaning toward free silver. The nomination of a separate gold Democratic candidate in case the Chicago Convention should declare for free silver has not been definitely discussed in the State, but it would be entirely safe to count Connecticut Democrats as in favor of the idea.

WANT A GOLD CANDIDATE.

Rhode Island Democrats Consider Finance as Paramount.

PROVIDENCE, May 31.—There is a large element in the Democratic Party of Rhode Island which is for the maintenance of the gold standard above everything else. Should the Democratic Convention nominate a silver man and the Republican Convention a gold man those Democrats would vote for the Republican candidate or stay at home. Should neither party nominate a safe gold man they will undoubtedly favor a separate gold Democratic candidate.

The Rhode Island delegates may not bolt the nomination of a silver man. The leaders and many of the Democratic voters want the organization kept up for usefulness in the future, when it is hoped the party will have repented and thrown aside its free-silver folly.

WOULD FOLLOW RUSSELL.

Massachusetts Democrats Might Favor Separate Candidate.

BOSTON, May 31.—If the platform of the Democratic State Convention means anything; if the utterances of ex-Gov. William E. Russell in The Century magazine and at Monticello are to be given weight—and the unbounded entnusiasm which the mention of his name has evoked all over the State indicate that they are to be heeded—then the Democratic Party of Massachusetts is so irrevocably committed to a gold standard that if the silver men obtain control of the Chicago Convention it may very reasonably be expected that the Massachusetts Democrats would favor a separate candidate on a gold platform.

SOLIDLY FOR GOLD.

It Is Doubtful, However, if New-Hampshire Delegates Will Bolt.

CONCORD, N. H., May 31.—It cannot safely be asserted that the sound-money Democrats of New-Hampshire would favor a "bolt" and the nomination of a gold standard Democrat in case the Chicago Convention declares for free silver. Four-fifths of the Democrats of this State, however, are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. If an unequivocal free silver platform is adopted by the Chicago Convention thousands of them will fail to vote the ticket, unless it happens that the Presidential nominee spurns the platform and promulgates one for himself that leaves no doubt of his soundness.

The New-Hampshire delegation to Chicago will stand solidly for the gold standard, and in opposition to the free silver heresy in any form, but whether or not they will join a bolt in case the silverites control the convention can only be determined when it is time for action.

NO SYMPATHY FOR SILVER.

Vermont Democrats Would Prefer a Separate Gold Candidate.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 31.—Judging from the talk of prominent Democrats, the party in Vermont would prefer to vote for a separate gold Democrat, in case the Chicago Convention declared for free silver. A free-silver resolution was introduced in the State Democratic Convention at Montpelier this week, but was so bitterly assailed that the delegate who introduced it was almost drummed out of the convention.

The Democrats of Vermont have never been disposed to adopt financial vagaries, and can be counted as among the strongest adherents of the National Administration's sound-money policy. This being so, it is safe to say that if at Chicago it is found the interests of sound money call for a separate movement the Vermont Democrats can be counted with the other anti-free-coinage Democrats of the Eastern States.

SILVER DEMOCRATS IN MAINE.

One New-England State Where the Party Is Divided.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 31.—If there is a bolt, the Democrats of Maine would bolt the candidate nominated by the Chicago Convention, rather than the platform. They say that the nominee is important, not the platform.

James W. Bradbury, the venerable ex-United States Senator, says that if the convention should declare for free silver, the sound-money men should secede and nominate a candidate of their own. The great mass of the leading Democrats throughout the State, however, would not be in favor of any such move. As a matter of fact, there are a great many free-silver Democrats in Maine.

The leaders say that the candidate will take care of the platform after he is nominated, and, with a little more courage on the part of some of the sound-money leaders, the victory would be decisive.

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THE MIDDLE STATES.

Divided Between Gold and Silver Men, with at Least Three Contesting Delegations.

The contest for supremacy in the Democratic National Convention has really ibeen fought in the great Middle States, in the Mississippi Valley, and lake region.

The results have been disappointing. While Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have undoubtedly been saved for sound money, Iowa and Missouri have elected silver delegations; Nebraska, Illinois, and South Dakota will be contested, and Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, and North Dakota indicate a determination to give at least a majority of delegates for silver.

The sentiment in favor of a separate gold Democratic candidate in case the Chicago Convention declares for free silver and nominates a Presidential candidate in sympathy with that declaration is very strong in some of the States, Minnesota, North Dakota, Illinois, and Nebraska in particular. In all these States there is a large element of gold-standard Democrats who will stay away from the polls rather than vote for a free-silver candidate.

Fusion with the Populists in the event of the nomination of a free-silver Democratic candidate appears probable in all the Middle States except Missouri, where the silver Democrats suppose they will have a strong majority without aid from the third party.

The question of candidates has also been receiving a great deal of attention in these States. Indiana will present the name of Gov. Claude Matthews, Ohio will probably present ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, Iowa has already presented ex-Gov. Horace Boies, while Missouri has presented Richard P. Bland.

AGAINST ALTGELD'S MACHINE.

Illinois Sound Money Men Will Make a Vigorous Fight.

CHICAGO, May 31.—It is now certain that Cook County will have a second Democratic convention, pledged to pure Democracy and honest money, the other having gone for silver, and perpetuation of the Altgeld-Hinrichsen machine which has the regular State organization in its clutch.

It is also scarcely less certain that the State of Illinois will send two delegations to the National Convention, and that the honest-money faction will cast the whole weight of its influence for a separate gold candidate, if the Chicago Convention declares for free silver.

Which of the two elements is the stronger? That is a conundrum which time and conflict alone can settle. As far as Chicago and Cook County are concerned, the chances are in favor of the honest-money men, and that is one-third of the State. Whether the Democrats of the State at large are preponderatingly in favor of honest money or of the 16-to-1 vagary is more uncertain.

The sound-money men have the funds and the silver men have the Administration machine. All that is absolutely certain is that the Illinois Democracy is on the eve of a bitter fight—one that may be the entering wedge to split the National Convention from stem to stern.

Gov. Altgeld holds the old State organization absolutely under his thumb. This machine's action in insisting on brace primaries in Chicago last Monday banished the last hope of unity. The Honest Money Committee of Five Hundred issued a stinging manifesto that morning, signed by Franklin MacVeagh, Judge Moran, Henry S. Robbins, Theodore Oehne, and A. W. Wright, calling upon every sound-money Democrat to stay away from the dishonest primaries and to join in the formation of a new county and State organization. This means that the regular State delegation, through the Springfield usurpers, will vote in the Chicago Convention for free silver, and that the delegation sent by the people who wear no boss's collar will go pledged for sound money.

The Populist element in Illinois is comparatively slight. Things are not yet far enough advanced to say certainly whether it will fuse with the free-silver Democracy or not, but the chances are that it will. Even this combination could not carry the State in the present protectionist mood of the people.

How the gold Democrats feel toward Gov. Altgeld's machine may be inferred from a sentence or two in the above-mentioned manifesto:

> No excuse is put forward by the machine itself for its infamous action except that if it were to accord honest primaries the silverites would be routed and the present committeemen be deprived of power. We intend, in the name of the Democrats of this city, to organize a county committee that will be a Democratic committee; that will represent the Democrats, and not the Populists. The silver party may drift where it like. The Democratic Party will remain on its ancient foundations.

This means a separate gold candidate if it means anything—and it does mean volumes.

WILL DEFER TO MATTHEWS.

His Presidential Aspirations Aiding the Indiana Silver Movement.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—Within the past two weeks there has been a remarkable revival in the Democratic Party of Indiana caused by the crystalization of the free-silver sentiment. Silver, it is conceded, will carry the State Convention, platform and candidate for Governor. At least 75 per cent. of the Indiana Democrats are for free silver, with Gov. Claude Matthews as their candidate for the Presidential nomination.

In case the State Convention, June 24, indorses free silver, the Populists, who had 30,000 votes in 1894, will probably support the ticket. It is thought that this will at least carry the State ticket. McKinley has a strong hold on the Republicans, and the protective idea may prevent many free-silver Republicans from scratching him, though the free-silver ticket is expected to carry with it from 10,000 to 20,000 Republican votes. It is generally believed that free silver will carry the State, and this has caused the awakening in the Democratic Party.

Gov. Matthews, as a Presidential candidate, will name the delegates to the National Convention, and, while some of them will be opposed to free silver, they will support Matthews. They will be his personal friends. This is true of the delegates at large also. With Matthews as a possibility, the primary object of the Indiana delegates will be to advance his interests, and they will agree to whatever he says. His known free-silver tendency tells in which direction the influence of the delegation will be thrown. The Governor is firm in his belief that free silver will carry the State and the country, and his candidacy is based upon this belief.

The Republican State Convention adopted a gold platform, bitterly antagonistic to silver, and this has aroused the silver men. They have been perfecting an organization for a year, but were discouraged as to the prospect of carrying the State Convention until within the past two weeks, when the silver wave began to develop.

Populists in the State are divided. They have postponed their State Convention until after the Democratic Convention for the purpose of ascertaining the result as to free silver. Nearly all the prominent members of the party are in favor of abandoning their organization in the event of a free-silver Democratic platform and supporting the Democratic ticket, although there is a rampant minority that is opposed to this. The Democrats will not throw out any inducements to the Populists.

The sound-money Democrats will not abandon the contest, although the future looks dark for them. They will try to stem the tide, and are talking concession. They say that they want a full and free discussion in the convention, and if defeated they will stand by the ticket and the platform; if victorious, they will ask the silver people to do the same.

There is no likelihood of a split in the party, the unanimous feeling being that it will stand together through the campaign and do all in its power to carry the State. The sound-money wing concedes that it will be impossible to carry the State on any other than a free-silver platform this year. It deplores the necessity of adopting a free-silver platform to gain victory, but is willing to stand by the result.

Matthews and free silver will carry the State. If Matthews is defeated at Chicago the chances will be lessened, as the activity of the free-silver people is based largely upon his support. The people of Indiana want the monetary question settled, and are anxious for a direct vote. This would be given them by a Democratic free-silver platform.

Indiana Democrats do not favor an opposing gold candidate in case the Chicago platform declares for free silver, as they desire, above all things, that the party stand together.

OHIO WILL BE DIVIDED.

Silver and Gold Delegates Will Go to Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—A majority of the Democrats of Ohio are opposed to the gold standard. Ohio Democrats have for years been inclined to accept fiat money theories. Greenbackism was strong among them, and they went half crazy over the "rag baby" cry of Gov. William Allen, who was elected as an advocate of the greenback or "Ohio idea."

The late Allen G. Thurman made the greatest mistake of his life because he did not have the courage to stand up against the greenback notions of his uncle, William Allen. In a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, when the "Ohio idea" was raging, Thurman departed from the sound-money ideas to which he had adhered all his life. The East was then friendly to Thurman, and, had he remained firmly for honest money, he might have been nominated for the Presidency, but when he indorsed the "Ohio idea" his Presidential boom collapsed.

It would be hardly reasonable to suppose that when the Ohio Democrats have been running after all sorts of fiat leaders for years, and when so strong a man as Thurman could not resist the tendency, they would fail in being captured by the free-silver movement. It is true that last year, largely through the influence of Senator Brice and the National Administration, the State Convention adopted a straddle on the money question, and the convention to be held June 23 may do likewise, but the silver men are apparently stronger now than they were then. The Democratic press of the State, under the leadership of the Cincinnati Enquirer and Cleveland Plain Dealer, is almost unanimously in favor of free coinage, 16 to 1, and Democratic sentiment along that line has been growing. Of the three district conventions held to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention, two have elected silver delegates and one has chosen gold delegates. A number of county conventions have declared for free silver, while only two or three have remained silent or adopted a straddle.

The present outlook is that a majority of the delegates from Ohio will be for free silver. The delegation will probably stand twenty for gold and twenty-six for silver.

The Populists of Ohio are divided on the silver question. One faction is so devoted to silver that it is willing to give up everything else. The members of this faction would probably vote the Democratic ticket if the Democrats should declare for silver and nominate a free-coinage man at Chicago. The other faction of the Populists maintains that the party must adhere to the Omaha platform, with its Sub-Treasury, nationalization of railroads, and other wild notions. This wing would probably vote with the party, unless the Populist Convention should accept the Democratic candidate. Even then some of them would not join the Democrats.

It is early to predict what would be the result of a union of Democrats and Populists on a silver platform, but such a combination would in all probability be defeated in Ohio by at least 100,000 majority.

Ohio Democrats are loyal party men, and, as a rule, would prefer to stay at home rather than bolt, but many of them believe in the gold standard, and if President Cleveland should be nominated by a convention of bolters, he would poll a large vote in Ohio. In that event, the Republican plurality in Ohio would be likely to reach tremendous figures.

MICHIGAN AGAINST SILVER.

Two Democrats Taught that It Is Not Popular.

DETROIT, May 31.—Indeterminate movements and influences now at work in Michigan make it impossible to forecast the result if the gold-standard and free-silver Democrats were pitted against each other. The evidence thus far tends to establish the superiority of the sound-money wing. It was only as a bid for harmony that the silver men were conceded a minority representation on the delegation to Chicago. At no stage of the proceedings were they in a position to command the situation.

The silver men are vociferous and aggressive, but their claims of strength have been shown to be exaggerated. Two years ago the Democratic State platform was practically a declaration for bimetallism. The nominee for Governor was ex-Congressman Spencer O. Fisher, a man of great wealth, influence, and popularity. He came out in an open letter for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and said he would stand on this single issue. The free-silver men vaunted their ability to sweep the State, but, despite their utmost efforts and the loyal aid of sound-money leaders in the party, Mr. Fisher was buried under a plurality of 106,392, while Democracy received one of the most damaging blows ever given it in the State, only one legislator being saved from the wreck.

Judge McGrath, a former Greenbacker, was renominated for the Supreme Bench in 1895, and announced himself an ultra-free-silver man. Again the adherents of this doctrine foretold a glorious victory. He was overwhelmed. He was defeated for delegate at large to Chicago, and is now actively engaged in organizing a Michigan branch of the A. P. A., which professes to be working for free silver on the non-partisan plan.

The Democratic delegation to the National Convention is bound by the unit rule, and will be controlled by the sound-money majority. Vigorous protests have been made, but the free-silver delegates declare that they will not only carry out the instructions of the State Convention, but they will stand with the party in such action as it may take at Chicago.

Should the Chicago Convention nominate a free-silver candidate, the Populists in Michigan would doubtless vote with the Democrats, though it is not probable that any formal alliance would be made. Fusion has never proved satisfactory. Even with fusion, however, there would be no chance of carrying the State as against a Republican candidate on a sound-money platform. There is no possible showing of facts that will give Michigan to a free-silver Democratic candidate.

As matters now stand, the efforts of leaders in both factions is for harmony. Both sides express themselves as sanguine of victory at Chicago, but they exchange pledges to acquiesce in the result. These pledges will be tested when the National Conventions have done their work and party lines have been adjusted to the situation then presented.

It is significant that a convention for the organization of a free-silver party has just been called in Lansing, and still more significant that the greater number of responses thus far received are from Republicans of the rural districts. The hope of the silver Democrats to have their own candidate in the field restrains them from such action.

Should the silver men win at Chicago, it is not probable that the gold wing would favor the nomination of another candidate committed to its financial doctrine, though many would neglect to cast their votes on election day.

HOLD IT FOR HONEST MONEY.

Wisconsin Germans Will Not Help the Free-Silver Idea.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—The prospect of having a free-silver candidate nominated at the Chicago Convention is not at all pleasing to the Democrats of Wisconsin. They will do all in their power to prevent any such result. The great preponderance of the German element in the State holds it firm for good, honest money.

The Democrats were led astray by soft-money idols in 1877, and were thirteen years getting on their feet again. They have no desire to repeat the experiment. They are unalterably opposed to free silver, and the Wisconsin delegates to the National Convention can be counted on to fight the free-silver craze until there is no longer any hope. They will be sorely disappointed if the convention is captured by the silver men. There would be nothing in the result for them.

There can be no fusion with Populists in this State for the very good reason that the Populists would not go into any such deal, even if the Democrats were not averse. The only result of such a combination in Wisconsin would be to give the Republicans the State by a majority beyond the wildest dreams of the most sanguine McKinleyite. What would happen in case the free-silver crowd should nominate the Presidential candidate at the Chicago Convention is hard to say. No leading Democrat cares to discuss the question, because, in spite of the gains being made by the 16-to-1 element, they still hope to see a hard-money man nominated.

This does not necessarily mean Cleveland, as the majority of the Democrats of Wisconsin are against a third term. It is admitted that if some pronounced free-silver man should be nominated, it would take the life out of the Democratic campaign in this State, and leave the party a mere wreck, with not enough of a showing of votes to make them worth the counting.

While Wisconsin Democrats would use some vigorous language, they would not bolt a free-silver nominee, unless something more than is now known should come up. They would probably feel more like standing one side and letting the controlling element take the party over the precipice and be ready after the catastrophe to pick up the pieces and construct a new machine on the lines laid down by the fathers of the party. At present, however, you cannot get any Democrat to admit that the party is likely to do such a foolish thing as to nominate a free-silver candidate at the Chicago Convention.

To all questions the leaders say, Wait and see what the convention does.

SILVER IS WEAKENING.

Democrats in Minnesota Overwhelmingly for Sound Money.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 31.—Early in the Spring it was generally believed that the Democrats of Minnesota would declare for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, but there has been a remarkable change of sentiment in the party. Now it is pretty clear that the State Convention will adopt a platform in favor of the gold standard. For the change of sentiment, the St. Paul Globe, organ of the party in the State, claims the major portion of the credit. The paper declared for sound money many months since, and seems to have educated its constituency to its way of thinking.

The State Convention to name eighteen delegates to Chicago will assemble in St. Paul June 11. There is very slight evidence of a silver uprising of such proportions as to outvote the gold men. The gold men are likely to have a clear majority in the State gathering of at least 200. The present indications are that the delegation will be headed by Michael Doran, Minnesota member of the National Committee, who is an uncompromising sound-money advocate.

The gold Democrats of the State are feeling more hopeful than for many weeks that they will have a majority in the Chicago Convention. The action of South Dakota in declaring against silver has buoyed them up perceptibly.

The Democrats of Minnesota declare that they have about enough of the Populists. At this time they are disinclined to have anything further to do with them. Evidences are not wanting that the Populists are on the wane here. They are still strong in the Seventh Congressional District, where they hold many of the county offices, but elsewhere they are not much of a factor. They cast over 7,000 votes in 1894 in the City of St. Paul. At the recent city election they nominated only a partial ticket, and cast less than 1,000 votes. The same state of affairs is reported in Minneapolis and Duluth.

If a silver candidate were named at Chicago and the Populists should indorse him in Minnesota, the Republicans would still carry the State.

IOWA FOR SOUND MONEY.

Boies Could Not Carry His State for Free Silver.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 31.—The Democrats of Iowa are overwhelmingly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without any conditions whatever. They have so expressed themselves in the recent State Convention in Dubuque. The free-silver men had the convention more than two to one, and carried all the districts but the First and Second.

The Iowa delegation will therefore stand 22 to 4 in favor of the free-silver idea. The entire delegation will probably vote for ex-Gov. Boies for President. It is barely possible that the entire delegation may be for free silver on account of Boies, who led the fight for free silver. He desired a clause added qualifying the declaration by insisting that the parity of the two metals must be preserved, and that if free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 should not prove safe and practicable, the party would repair the mistake, but the convention would not permit it, and insisted on an unqualified declaration.

The Populists of this State are in favor of fusion with the Democrats on a free-silver Presidential candidate. At the instance of Gen. James B. Weaver, they so declared in their recent State Convention here, April 22. They agreed to drop all other issues for the time being.

This combination would not carry Iowa, for two reasons, aside from the fact that it gives heavy Republican majorities on all occasions. It would fail because Iowa has a large majority of people in favor of sound money. Another reason is that the people seem determined to have a restoration of protection. The people are in a state of excitement, and will act in this way, many without really understanding just why. They have a feeling that McKinley will bring prosperity, and that is the way they will vote this time.

The gold Democrats of Iowa are much divided on the question of whether or not a separate gold Democratic candidate for President should be nominated, in case the Chicago Convention declares for silver and nominates a silver man for President. Some are in favor of it, while others are willing to let it go and let the silverites "learn a lesson." Some go so far as to say they will vote the Republican ticket, if the platform and the candidate are right on the money question. It can hardly be said that the Democrats in this State have made up their minds what they will do about a separate candidate, but many of them say they expect one.

IN FULL CONTROL.

Missouri Silver Democrats Give No Quarter to Sound-Money Men.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The Democrats of Missouri are overwhelmingly in favor of the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. While it has been quite apparent for a year or more that the silver sentiment dominated the State, it was thought that the sound-money Democrats would find good fighting ground in St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, the three large cities. The plan was to send sound-money delegates to Chicago from as many Congressional districts as possible.

The State Convention, however, adopted the unit rule, and gave specific and unqualified instructions to all the delegates to vote and work for silver. There was some talk of sending contesting delegates from some of the districts, regardless of the action of the State Convention, but it soon died out. In plain words, the leaders of the sound-money element in the party seem to have abandoned all idea of doing anything but acquiesce in the action of the silver majority.

There does not appear to be any possibility of fusion between the silver Democrats and Populists in Missouri. The Populists, of whom there are but few, have not made any overtures, because they know the attempt would be useless. The silver Democrats are in the saddle and talk and act as though they had conquered the entire political world. They are enthusiastic and earnest in their support of Bland for the Presidency. They are confident that an unequivocal declaration for free silver will be made by the Chicago Convention, and look upon Bland as the logical candidate. No matter who may be nominated, the silver Democrats of Missouri are confident of carrying the State on election day.

Missouri Democrats will not figure in any bolt. There will be no sound-money delegates from Missouri to bolt. There will be sound-money men from Missouri in Chicago during the convention, and it is not improbable that some of them will manage to secure proxies and have seats as delegates, but they will not join in any bolt. They will be bound by the instructions and by self-interest and hopes for political preferment in the future.

There is some talk of pushing ex-Gov. David R. Francis, recognized leader of the sound-money Democrats, for temporary Chairman of the National Convention, but this will be strongly opposed by the Missouri delegates, who are not willing that even the crumbs shall be thrown to the sound-money men.

FUSION FAVORED IN KANSAS.

Populists and Free-Silver Democrats Might Carry the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 31.—The Democratic State Convention to send twenty delegates to the National Convention at Chicago will meet here June 3. Only a few of the counties have declared against the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Democratic leaders say the State Convention will be practically unanimous for free coinage, and that the Kansas delegation to the National Convention will be so instructed.

The advocates of the gold standard, as upheld by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, are few in number. They are led by office holders, and not all of that class accept the policy of the Administration. Ex-Gov. Glick, one of the strongest Democrats in the West, the only Democrat ever elected to the Governorship of Kansas and at present United States Pension Agent at Topeka, is an avowed free-coinage advocate. There are other Federal appointees who stand with Glick and against the President.

Not much is left of the Democratic Party in Kansas. At the last State election in 1894, with David Overmyer, an avowed free-coinage advocate, as the candidate for Governor, the party polled less than 28,000 votes. At that time the free-silver sentiment was as strong in Kansas as at present, but the Populist Party had occupied the free-coinage field, and the thousands of Democrats who had in 1890 to 1892 left the Democratic Party because of its attitude on the money question refused to return to it. They are still in the Populist fold, and will remain there unless the Democratic National Convention should adopt a free-coinage plank in its platform.

While the Kansas delegation to the National Convention will do all in its power to secure a free-coinage platform, there is no disposition among the leaders to follow a bolt, should one occur because of the adoption of a gold resolution. The Kansas delegation will stand by the wish of the majority, although the Populist leaders here are very desirous of a bolt. If the Chicago Convention should adopt the gold standard idea, the Democratic vote in Kansas would fall below 20,000.

There is a well-defined sentiment for fusion between the Democrats and Populists on a free-coinage Presidential candidate. No overtures have been made, but Populist leaders admit that they would be satisfied with such a man as Bland of Missouri or Boies on a silver platform. If the Chicago Convention should declare for the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and nominate a Western Democrat who has a consistent record on the silver question, it is very probable that the Kansas Populist delegation at St. Louis would vote to indorse that candidate.

Kansas will send ninety-six delegates to the National Populist Convention—more than any other State in the Union. More than half of them are old-time free-silver Democrats. Should such a combination be made, the Electoral vote of this State would be thrown against the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It would take Kansas away from McKinley, notwithstanding the fact that he is regarded as friendly to silver by the Republicans of Kansas.

WOULD SUPPORT A REPUBLICAN.

Nebraska Sound Money Men Refuse to Support Populists.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 31.—The Democrats of Nebraska are divided on the questions of the currency and the merits of fusion, and the rupture will have a marked effect in the campaign, probably on both the National and State tickets.

The trouble dates back to the State Convention of 1894, when many of the Populist nominees were indorsed, including Gov. Holcomb. The fusion movement was led by William J. Bryan, former Congressman, who also insisted on a plank in the platform declaring for free silver.

The minority, or what is now known as the sound-money wing, protested vigorously against this action, but without success, and, as a last resort, bolted, organized a separate convention, and nominated a full State ticket. The sound-money men justified their action by declaring that Bryan and his following did not represent the mass of Democratic voters, and that the movement had its inspiration in the desire of Bryan to carry the Legislature and be elected to the United States Senate.

Gov. Holcomb was elected, but the rest of the fusion ticket was defeated by the Republican nominees. The bolting Democratic candidates received an average of less than 7,000 votes, but while they insisted that this was not a fair test of strength, the free-silver men declared that they could never muster enough of a following to prove themselves a party.

The result was reversed in 1895. No progress had been made toward healing the breach. Fusion for the time being was frowned upon by all parties, but the growing silver agitation only served to make stronger the line of Democratic division, the Bryan faction taking the name of free silverites and the original bolters that of sound-money Democrats. Separate primaries and conventions were held, the sound-money candidate receiving 18,636 to 10,214 for the silverite. The Republican candidate was elected, receiving 79,156, against 70,566 for the Populist nominee.

This year each faction has held its State Convention and elected delegates to Chicago. The sound-money men are led by Tobias Castor, National Committeeman; the free-coinage men by ex-Congressman Bryan. Each faction is confident of being seated, but should the gold men win, as is most generally predicted, the followers of silver make no secret of their intention to bolt the nominee and urge the nomination of a second candidate who more nearly represents their views. Should they win and a pronounced free-coinage man be named as the standard bearer, there is scarcely less question of similar action being taken by adherents of the single standard.

The Populists naturally hope that the sound-money sentiment may prevail in the National Democratic Convention, claiming, and with some reason, that such action will drive thousands of voters to their party.

If, however, the Chicago Convention should result in a compromise and the party in this State be thereby reunited, the power of Democracy in Nebraska will be once more a factor, so much so that if by any possibility fusion with the Populists should again be declared, the State would be lost to the Republicans both on the National and State tickets. Fusion on these lines, however, is regarded as extremely remote. With a free-coinage man the nominee of the Chicago Convention, and no second candidate selected, Nebraska Administration Democrats will support the Republican nominee, if he be for the gold standard, or not vote at all. Should a gold man be selected, the followers of silver will either join with the Populists or have a separate candidate. In either of these events the Electoral vote would in all probability go to the Republican candidate.

At best, the situation in Nebraska is complicated, and on the result of the contest for seats in the Chicago Convention rests the question of which brand of Democracy must hereafter be a factor in Nebraska politics.

CONTEST FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

Silver Men Bolted the Sound-Money Convention.

YANKTON, S. D., May 31.—A majority of the Democrats in South Dakota is undoubtedly opposed to the gold standard, though the gold men captured the State Convention. The convention was controlled by proxies, and the silver men seceded and nominated a full set of National delegates to contest.

There is a decided opposition in both factions to fusion with the Populists, although this would defeat the Republican ticket. A combination of free silverites and Populists on Presidential Electors would carry the State. The gold-standard Democrats favor the renomination of President Cleveland, but they will support free silver if the Chicago Convention should declare for it. The action of the recent Republican State Convention in declaring against free silver would give the Democratic Party a large Republican vote, if the silver men succeed at Chicago.

It is probable that the Democratic Party in this State would lose several thousand votes should the Chicago Convention declare for the single gold standard.

GOLD MEN MAY WALK OUT.

Probability of a Strong Protest in the North Dakota Convention.

FARGO, N. D., May 31.—The Democratic State Convention of North Dakota will meet June 4 at Jamestown. It is almost certain that United States Senator Roach will head a delegation to Chicago in favor of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The party organization is in the hands of the silver men, and Senator Roach and National Committeeman Leistikow have been endeavoring to secure fusion with the Populists by which the Democrats will get the Presidential Electors and the Legislature, and the Populists the State and county offices. The Legislature to be selected this Fall will elect a successor to Senator Hansbrough, and the State Senators will hold over and help elect a successor to Senator Roach. At present it looks as though the State Convention would not adopt instructions, though Boies of Iowa is probably the choice of the majority.

If a fusion can be aranged with the Populists, and the latter nominate good men on their State ticket, the combination will have a good chance to carry the State, as it did in 1892, by average majorities of about 1,200.

The Democrats could not carry the State on a gold platform, the normal Republican vote being about 21,000, Democratic 10,000, and Populist 12,000. There are enough Democrats opposed to fusion to defeat the fusion ticket by voting for Republicans or running an independent sound-money Democratic ticket. Whether the latter will be done looks doubtful at present.

At present it looks as though not more than one-third of the delegates at the Jamestown Convention would be for sound money, with a strong probability that they will walk out of the convention if a free-silver platform is adopted. The gold Democrats would prefer to see a split in the party if the Chicago Convention is controlled by the free-silver men.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Silver Craze Has Apparently Swept the Democratic Party in That Region.

Since the Kentucky Democrats have joined the silver movement and have made certain a silver delegation from that State to the National Democratic Convention, there is little likelihood that a gold delegation will be sent from any of the Southern States. Apparently the only hope is to be found in Texas, in which the gold Democrats, resisting an attempt to enforce a silver test at the Democratic primaries, have signalized their intention to send a contesting sound-money delegation to Chicago.

Sound-money Democrats of the South have made a gallant fight to prevent a headlong Populistic leap by the party. In Kentucky,

could no longer be counted upon to present a solid front to the opposition.

SUDDEN SILVER WAVE.

Sweep of Sentiment Among the West Virginia Democrats.

WHEELING, West Va., May 31.—Free silver seems to have taken a firm hold upon a large majority of the Democracy of this State. There are a few centres of population and business where honest money obtains recognition, notably Wheeling, but in the country at large the party has been thoroughly inoculated with the prevailing craze. Three out of four West Virginia Democrats are more or less enthusiastic champions of the silver idea.

As late as three months ago the silver champions were not numerous or vociferous, and a few persons took strong ground in favor of honest money. By degrees, however, the silver sentiment has increased and opposition has lessened, until now newspapers and leaders who were sound in January are for the double standard, with hope of redeeming the State from Republican control.

The delegation from the State to the Chicago Convention will probably have eight free silver men and four others, ranging from soundness to silver. It may be that this division will be changed to ten silver and two sound-money delegates. The free-silver men will be such from motives of policy.

A majority, probably three-fourths, of the West Virginia delegation to Chicago will favor free coinage, if the convention has a majority that way. If a straddle should be adopted, a majority would favor that. If the majority of the Chicago Convention favor sound money, then a majority of the West Virginia delegation would probably be found on the winning side, though four or five would doubtless vote for free silver in any event.

Should the Chicago Convention declare for free silver and the Republican Convention come out strongly in favor of the single gold standard, it is more than probable that the Populists in this State would unite with the Democracy. It is probable that enough silver Republicans would quietly vote with the Democratic-Populist combination to carry the State. The silver sentiment is sternly repressed by the Republican leaders and the Republican press, and this repressive policy has a great effect, as the party is under wonderful discipline from one end of the State to the other.

The gold Democrats, who are strong only in Wheeling, with a fair sprinkling in other parts of the State, would possibly favor a sound-money Democratic candidate, but would submit to any action at Chicago, excepting in the event of a split in the Convention and the nomination of an Eastern man for President. In that event such a candidate would poll enough votes in this State to insure Republican success.

WOULD BOLT A GOLD MAN.

North Carolina Democrats Determined to Have Free Silver.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—Not more than 25,000 Democrats in this State favor the single gold standard. The remaining 100,000 are intensely in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The State Convention will so declare June 25.

The Populists will not fuse with the Democrats, either in National or State matters. If the Democrats at Chicago nominate a free-silver candidate on a free-silver platform, the Populists will nominate their own candidate for President and support him. They do not propose to be swallowed by the Democratic Party.

A combination of Democrats and Populists that would command the full support of each would carry the State by a tremendous majority. The Democrats on a free-silver platform probably would carry it unaided.

If the platform of the Chicago Convention declares for the single gold standard the delegation from this State will bolt for the purpose of pooling issues with the free-silver people.

GOLD MEN WILL NOT BOLT.

Will Probably Support the Party Nominee in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—South Carolina Democrats are, perhaps, more generally in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 than those of any other State outside the mining States. In fact, free coinage is the yardstick by which all are measured, and a man claiming to be a Democrat who does not thoroughly indorse Senator Tillman's position, "16 to 1 or bust," is suspected of disloyalty to the party.

The delegation from this State is instructed to vote for no man or agree to no platform which is not unequivocally for free coinage. Under the leadership of Tillman, who is absolute boss, the delegation will withdraw from the convention unless such action is taken. The convention did not so instruct, but it is tacitly understood that such will be the course. A free-silver candidate of honesty and great popularity was defeated as a delegate to Chicago simply because he favored standing by the action of the majority of the convention, whatever it may be. The State Convention was not adjourned, but simply took a recess until Sept. 1, so that if the delegation withdraws it can reconvene and seek other alliances. There are few Populists in the State. What there are have always acted with the Democrats, and they have no distinctive organization.

Gold Democrats are extremely scarce in the State, and, outside of Charleston, there are not more than 1,000 or 2,000 possibly in the State. The News and Courier of Charleston is the only representative of that sentiment in the State, and its position has always been against a bolt. If a free-silver Presidential candidate is nominated there is little doubt that the gold men would vote for him, if they vote at all. If they do not vote for him, or even work against him, it would have no appreciable effect on the result, so overwhelming is the free-silver sentiment.

GEORGIA FOR SILVER.

Little Hope of Preventing a Solid Anti-Gold Delegation.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—The Democrats of Georgia are undoubtedly in favor of the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. The silver sentiment has grown strongly and rapidly in the last few months. While Secretary Hoke Smith, who naturally hoped to carry the State and secure an indorsement of the Administration's financial policy, had reasonable hopes a few months ago of carrying the State, he has practically abandoned them now and will be content with carrying this county, where he lives.

To go more into details as to probabilities in the State Convention, it is safe to say that outside of the Eleventh Congressional District, now represented by Mr. Turner, there are not half a dozen counties that will send gold-standard delegates to the State Convention.

Most of the estimates made by the gold newspapers give Georgia 8 delegates for gold and 18 for silver, whereas the real situation is that not more than 2 of the 26 delegates will be gold men, and after the example of Michigan, the unit rule will certainly be adopted. This means that the solid delegation will be for silver.

The strength of the silver sentiment is shown by the way the politicians that have talked conservatism and compromise have been overridden by the people. Only known silver men will be sent to the convention.

The gold Democrats of Georgia have announced all the time that they would support whoever was nominated at Chicago. There seems to be no tendency on their part to bolt. While they might support a separate gold candidate should one be in the field, they will do nothing toward bringing such one out, and it is hardly probable that their voting would in any way affect the result in Georgia.

The Populist leaders will try to prevent anything like a fusion with the silver Democrats, because these leaders believe their only chance for office lies in the existence of the Populist Party. They are right. With a silver candidate on a silver platform which is not capable of being misconstrued, however, the majority of the Populist voters would return to the Democratic Party.

To sum up, Georgia must be regarded as a solid silver State. The only doubt that it will cast its Electoral vote for the Democratic candidate would come in case a gold platform was adopted at Chicago. Then Georgia would be a doubtful State.

The Commissary Department

of the human system is the stomach. In consequence of its activity, the body is supplied with the elements of bone, brain, nervous and muscular tissue. When indigestion impedes its functions, the best agent for imparting a healthful impetus to its operation is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also a curative for malaria, bilious, and kidney complaints, nervousness, and constipation.

NO BOLT IN FLORIDA.

Gold and Silver Men Will Support the Chicago Nominee.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 31.—It is impossible to forecast whether the Florida delegation to the National Democratic Convention will be for silver or gold. The leaders in the party are largely for the single gold standard. They are men of wealth and influence. The voters of the party as a whole, however, favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Local issues have to a degree overshadowed the silver question. In fact, the people of Florida have discussed it less than the people of any other State in the Union, and consequently do not attach so great importance to it as people do elsewhere. Florida may properly be classed as doubtful. The leaders at the State Convention will be willing to concede some things to elect their men. They will hardly concede a free-silver delegation, but will agree to have the delegation uninstructed. Hence the likelihood is that the Florida delegation will be chosen equally between gold and silver.

There is no chance of a fusion of the Populists and Democrats, the latter being stronger than the Republicans and Populists combined. A Populist fusion with the Republicans would not alarm the Democrats, as the Republicans in Florida are split into two irreconcilable factions, the Eagarites and Lily-whites, while the Democrats, for the first time in several years, have healed their factional differences and will present a united front.

The gold Democrats of Florida do not favor a separate gold candidate under any circumstances. They are loyal to the party and will vote and labor for the candidate of the National Convention. The silver Democrats are equally loyal.

ONE WAY TO KILL SILVER.

Alabama Gold Men Believe the Candidate Should Be Defeated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 31.—A large majority of the white people of Alabama favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. These white people are divided among the Republicans, Populists, and Democrats. The Republicans are in favor of the gold standard. The Populists are for free silver. The Democrats are divided on this issue, but the majority of them, without doubt, are for the free coinage of silver.

The Democratic State Convention selected a free-silver delegation to the National Convention, and instructed them to work for free silver as a unit. The unit rule will prevent three gold men on the delegation from registering their sentiments.

A Democratic free-silver Presidential candidate would not bring Alabama Populists and free-silver Democrats in combination. The Alabama Populists have already fused with the Republicans. Mixed tickets, State and county, are already in the field, and the combination is so complete that their campaign committees in Alabama are half and half. In Alabama, Populism is first a revolt against the men now controlling State affairs, and secondly for free silver.

Democrats of Alabama are hard to turn from the nominee. Outside of a recent municipal contest in Birmingham, where all parties defeated a local Democratic ring, the Democrats of Alabama have never gone under another banner. If the National Convention at Chicago nominates a free-silver man he will receive loyal support from Alabama, and there will be few gold-standard deserters. While party fealty no longer receives the blind worship of the past, the negro in Southern politics keeps the white Democrats together in a Presidential campaign, no matter how bitter the previous fight may have been.

The gold-standard Democrats in Alabama have begun to believe that the only cure for the silver craze is for the party to nominate a free-silver man for President and have him overwhelmingly defeated, as they believe he will be.

GOLD MEN WILL SUBMIT.

Democratic Party Ties Are Very Strong in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., May 31.—The Democrats of Mississippi are in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The State Convention, which selected delegates to the National Convention, was overwhelmingly for silver, and every delegate is a silver man of the most pronounced type. They were instructed "to vote for no man for President or Vice President who is not fully and unequivocally in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1."

The Mississippi Populists will probably strongly protest against an indorsement of a Democratic silver candidate by their National Convention. Some silver Democrats assert that if a gold man is nominated at Chicago the Populists will carry the State.

It seems certain that most of the silver Democrats of the State will stand by nominee and platform, whatever they may be. The sound-money men of the State number only about 25 per cent. of the Democratic Party. They believe that a declaration for silver by the National Convention would bring destruction to the party, but their party attachments are very strong, and it is not probable that many of them would advise the nomination of a gold candidate.

LOUISIANA UNCERTAIN.

A Conservative Delegation Will Probably Be Sent to Chicago.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31.—Until the State Legislature convened there was little indication that Louisiana was taking any interest in the money question. There has been little open discussion of it, and apparently there was little interest on the part of the masses.

The meeting of the Legislature, however, dispelled this belief. A very combative sentiment for silver dominates the General Assembly, and nearly three-fourths of that body are silver men. Of the five Senatorial candidates only Congressman Price had the hardihood to pronounce against silver. The election of McEnery for United States Senator has strengthened the silver men.

If the attitude of the General Assembly can be taken as indicating the people's views, only the sugar-planting section of South Louisiana can be set down as gold country. It is probable, nevertheless, that New-Orleans, also, is in favor of the gold standard. The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Congressional Districts are overwhelmingly for silver among Democrats and Populists.

Gov. Foster has a very strong hold on the Democratic machine of the State. It is generally believed he is a gold man, though he has refrained from expressing himself. The Federal office holders in Louisiana are taking little part in politics now, but they will likely aid Foster in securing an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention. It is thought this action will secure a comparatively conservative representation.

There is no likelihood of fusion of Democrats and Populists on any question. The feeling is even bitterer than that between the old parties. The Populists charge the Democrats with wholesale corruption, ballot-box stuffing, and prostitution of the appointive power, while the Democrats accuse the Populists of getting ready to turn the State over to the Republicans. If the Populists fuse at all it will be with the Republicans.

The gold Democrats of Louisiana are very firm in their convictions, but every suggestion of a bolt by either side has been suppressed so quickly that no one has had the courage to broach and discuss the matter fully. It is absolutely safe to say that the Democratic Party of Louisiana will support the Democratic nominee and platform, and will not bolt under any circumstances.

SILVER AS A PANACEA.

Arkansas White Voters Extreme in Their Financial Views.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 31.—At least 95 per cent. of the Democrats of Arkansas favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The delegation to Chicago will vote for it. It is the belief here that if a gold-standard platform is adopted, it will be repudiated by the Arkansas delegation. The free-silver element will claim to be the Democratic Party, and go to the country upon that action.

The Populists would undoubtedly unite with the Democrats on a free-silver candidate. The white voters of both political parties believe that the adoption of the free-silver policy will revive the "good times." Such a combination would carry Arkansas by an overwhelming majority.

The Populists demand the nomination of Judge Henry C. Caldwell, with Allen G. Thurman, Jr., of Ohio, for second place. The free-silver Democrats can carry the State by 40,000 majority with any kind of a candidate, so long as he is for free silver, independent of any other nation.

The gold Democrats do not favor a bolt. Political battles are fought in Arkansas before the meeting of the National Convention; after that harmony takes the place of dissension, and an honest effort is made to carry out the wish of the supreme body. Such a unanimity of thought has never pervaded the ranks of all classes of Arkansas as the belief that the present depression is wholly chargeable to the lack of silver.

CONTEST IN TEXAS.

Financial Test to be Enforced at the Primaries.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 31.—Two delegations will be sent from Texas to the Democratic National Convention. This action has been forced by the silver men, under the lead of Gov. Culberson. They have arbitrarily fixed a silver test for voters at the Democratic primaries, and the gold men have declined to accept the conditions thus prescribed. If the gold men are allowed to vote freely, without regard to their financial, opinions, a contest may be avoided. But if they are kept from showing their full strength, they will make a contest for recognition.

It is expected that, in any event, the regular State Convention will send a free-silver delegation to Chicago, as the Populists have been aroused to a great extent, and many who became Populists because of the financial attitude of the National Administration will take part in the primaries.

As to fusion, the Populists may act as stated, in the Democratic primaries, but they will generally stick to their own ticket at the polls, State and National. A fusion of the Democrats and Populists, if it could be effected, would carry the State for President for a free-silver man. The gold-standard Democrats of Texas would prefer, but will not insist, upon a separate gold-standard nominee for President, should the Chicago Convention declare for free silver.

THE WESTERN STATES.

California, Washington, and Wyoming Probably Republican Under Any Conditions.

The silver leaders who are endeavoring to carry the Democratic National Convention for their ideas have been claiming that they can sweep the entire West and South with a free-silver candidate as opposed to a straddler or gold-standard candidate on the Republican ticket.

By indorsing free silver the Democrats must give up all hope in the great Eastern States, and it is interesting to look for possible gains. The reports from the correspondents of THE TIMES show that the only Western States that seem certain to give a free-silver majority are Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and Montana, with a combined Electoral vote of sixteen.

Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, and California are not safely free-silver States. The Republicans in them are for tariff before silver, and there would be few desertions from their ranks to offset the Democratic loss of strength due to the disaffection of the sound-money Democrats who would decline to countenance the free-silver heresy.

The Democratic delegations from these Western States, however, will probably be solid for free silver in the Chicago Convention. The fact that three gold men had been elected in Washington, with no definite instructions in the free-silver platform, led to a belief that they would follow their convictions and make a small break in the silver ranks. It appears, however, that they have tamely acquiesced in the convention's decision.

Combination of all the silver forces in the Western States, particularly the silver-mining States, seems probable. In some cases it has been found unsatisfactory, but objections may be overridden. The action of the Populists, however, will be determined by their National Convention.

In the Pacific coast States the gold men show a decided independence. A great deal of feeling in favor of a separate gold Democratic candidate can be found among the business men in the large cities.

FUSION NOT PROBABLE.

California Populists May Not Combine for Free Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—There is little doubt that the Democrats of California, in their State Convention, will declare for free silver, despite the strong opposition of gold men. Silver is in favor with the great majority of the party. The gold men are in the cities, chiefly in San Francisco, while in the agricultural and mining counties the sentiment is all for silver.

Collector of the Port John H. Wise, Superintendent of the Mint John Daggett and Collector of Internal Revenue O. M. Welburn are the strongest gold leaders. They are making a brave fight for the control of the convention. There will be two contesting delegations from San Francisco, representing 101 votes, and the relative strength of gold and silver will depend upon the decision in these cases. One delegation will be led by the gold men; the other by the famous blind boss, "Chris" Buckley. It seems certain that the convention will declare for silver. If it does, Senator White, Congressman Maguire, and W. W. Foote will be among the delegates at large to Chicago.

The gold men do not intimate that they would not support the nominee of the Chicago Convention if he is for silver.

The Populist leaders do not now favor fusion with the Democrats. The only combination they favor is one with the Independent free-silver party. They will show a considerable increase of strength this Fall, and if a combination is effected with the free-silver party it will put up a strong fight. A combination between the Populists and Democrats on a free-silver candidate as against McKinley might leave the State in doubt.

WILL VOTE FOR SILVER.

Four Gold Delegates from Washington Will Obey Instructions.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 31.—In Washington at present the financial question is paramount, and the issue has been squarely drawn between the Democrats and Republicans. The Democratic State Convention declared pointedly for the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the Republican Convention for the gold standard. Each party instructed its delegates to the National Convention in accordance with its platform.

Under these instructions, the eight delegates to the Chicago Convention will be a unit for free silver, though Hugh Wallace, John L. Sharpstein, and J. F. Girton are pronounced gold men. Sol G. Simpson has always favored the gold standard, and is for silver now only because of the State platform. The remaining delegates, W. H. White, Thomas Maloney, J. E. Fenton, and R. C. McCroskey are unqualifiedly for free silver.

In an interview to-day with the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Col. James H. Lewis, practically the leading Democrat of the State, and permanent Chairman of the recent State Convention, said:

The Democrats of this State as a party are for the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and their delegation to the National Convention will be for silver. They are practically pledged by their platform. Three of the delegation openly assert their personal views as for gold, but they will vote for a silver platform as long as is consistent. The attitude of one is uncertain. I understand, however, he will yield to the majority sentiment of the delegation. The division would almost neutralize the strength of the delegation, if carried out along the lines of personal choice.

I believe the Populists will combine with the Democrats on a free-silver Presidential candidate, should one be nominated at Chicago. This combination would undoubtedly carry the State, if the silver question remains paramount, but the tariff issue may be predominant. I feel that a contest between a Democratic nominee and McKinley, were he to be nominated, would be doubtful.

As to whether the gold Democrats of my State favor a separate gold candidate, should a silver plank be adopted at Chicago, I assert that there is a respectable minority among gold Democrats who would favor such an independent candidate.

Fusion in the State will be difficult, for the Populists demand that the Democrats stand on a Populistic platform, and indorse the Populist nominee for Governor. Democrats look with disfavor on any such combination, and very likely will nominate Col. Lewis for Governor. Republicans are confident, and claim that no combination can prevent the State going overwhelmingly Republican, both in National and State affairs.

OREGON SAFELY REPUBLICAN.

Free-Silver Democrats Could Not Carry the State.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 31.—The Democrats of Oregon are in favor of free silver by a majority of almost 4 to 1. At the last Democratic State Convention, finance was the sole question in the discussion. The silver men were very aggressive and secured the adoption of a straight free-silver plank by a vote of about 2 to 1. The gold men, a large part of whom were from Portland, made a very hard fight, and all but threatened to bolt the party unless some compromise were offered. The response of the silver men was, in effect, that the Democratic Party of the State was for free silver and the gold-standard men could leave if they wished, and, further, if they did not care to place themselves in harmony with the known sentiment of the Democratic Party of the State, it was time for them to get out of it.

The delegation to the National Convention at Chicago is instructed to use all available means to bring about the adoption of a free-silver plank and to secure the nomination of a free-silver candidate for President.

It is not probable that the Populists would take the initiative, fusing with the Democrats on a free-silver candidate for President. They would not abandon their candidate in order to support a Democrat, even though he be for free silver.

There is little doubt, however, that the free-silver Democrats will openly bolt the Democratic Party if a gold-standard candidate is nominated at Chicago, and they will undoubtedly espouse the cause of the Populist candidate if he is for free coinage, as, of course, he would be. The temper of the Democratic and Populist Parties of this State was shown in recent efforts to fuse for Congressman in the First District against the sound-money Republican candidate. The Democrats appeared to be very willing, but the Populists exacted a very stringent condition, and the effort failed. A Democratic and Populist fusion, however, would not carry Oregon.

The gold Democrats of Oregon would probably favor the nomination of a separate gold candidate by the Chicago Convention declares for free silver, but in the event that none is nominated, a majority of them would doubtless vote for a sound-money Republican candidate.

IDAHO IS FOR SILVER.

Its Mines Are Its Principal Source of Wealth.

BOISE, Idaho, May 31.—The Democrats of Idaho are overwhelmingly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Idaho is a silver-producing State. Its principal wealth comes from the silver mines. Therefore it is difficult to find in it any sentiment against silver.

The only political class that thinks silver is not the paramount issue is found in the Republican Party. It consists of the wool growers and lumber dealers, who are anxious only for high tariff rates on competing products, and they are for McKinley.

The Idaho delegation to the Democratic National Convention will probably be instructed to vote only for an uncompromising silver platform and uncompromising silver candidates. It is doubtful if the delegates will bolt, under any conditions, though if they do not they will have little chance of holding the party together on a gold platform or candidate.

The Populists and Democrats have been endeavoring for several years to arrive at an understanding. They want to fuse on State matters. As the State is very close, such a combination would carry it. It will not be difficult to carry the State for a free-silver candidate on the Democratic ticket, as the National Bimetallic League has a large force of independent silver voters who are pledged to the cause, regardless of party affiliations.

There are few gold Democrats in the State. It is doubtful if they would even perfect an organization for the purpose of supporting a separate gold Democratic candidate.

FEW VOTERS, MANY PARTIES.

Any Free-Silver Candidate, However, Can Carry Nevada.

RENO, Nev., May 31.—The Democrats of Nevada divided in 1892 over the distribution of Federal offices. One faction has the Mint and the Surveyor General's office; the other the United States District Attorney and Marshal. Both held State Conventions in 1894, and nominated State tickets. The Secretary of State, a Republican, placed the "anti-Mint" nominees on the official ballots. The candidate for Congress received less than 300 votes, proving that the Secretary of State recognized the weaker faction. Both factions have elected delegates to the Chicago Convention on free-silver platforms.

In this State, with less than 12,000 voters, there are four distinct political parties—the Silver, Republican, Populist, and Democratic Parties—which rank numerically in the order named. The Silver Party elected its whole ticket in 1894. Nearly all the Democrats and many Republicans joined the Silver Party, which is the only party with an organization in every county in the State.

It is probable that the Populists, Democrats, and Silverites will fuse, if the Democrats nominate a free-silver man for President, and will carry the State. The Republicans will run a ticket under any circumstances, as the leaders want Federal offices. There are few gold Democrats in Nevada. The whole people claim to be for free coinage, as the prosperity of the State depends to a very great extent upon the mining industry. The wool growers, however, will vote for the Republican nominee for President. The few gold men will support the Presidential candidate who meets their views.

UTAH WILL VOTE FOR SILVER.

Mormon Church Would Not Be Able to Prevent It.

SALT LAKE, May 31.—The Democrats of Utah are unitedly in favor of the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is only now and then that one finds a voter in this region who favors the gold standard. Upon this question there is the same unanimity of feeling in the Republican Party.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Salt Lake June 6 and select six delegates to the Chicago Convention. These delegates will probably be instructed to vote as a unit upon all matters of importance coming before the convention, and bound to accept nothing in the way of a compromise, but to demand and insist upon full recognition to silver as well as gold.

It is believed by the leading Democrats of this section that the silver men will control the Chicago Convention, consequently one hears little discussion of a bolt. The feeling, however, is so strongly in favor of silver that if the National convention adopts gold standard or compromise planks, the delegates from Utah may decline to be bound by its action.

The Populist Party has but little strength in Utah, only about 1,000 voters out of a total of 90,000. They will support any nominee who is a silver man, as most of them are Populists in the financial issue alone.

There is no question that Utah will be lost to the Republicans if the Democrats declare for silver and the Republicans for gold or a straddle. Leading Republicans are outspoken and declare they will not support any candidate nominated by their party upon anything but a silver platform. They insist that it is time to settle the financial question and recognize that as the leading issue. Except among such Mormons as are known as "Church Republicans," party lines will be disregarded.

The gold Democrats of Utah will support the nominee of the National Convention. They do not favor a separate gold candidate, if the convention declares for free silver.

ALL PARTIES FOR SILVER.

Party Lines Will Not Be Closely Drawn in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—The Democratic Party of Colorado, in its State Convention, declared in favor of the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. The delegates to the Chicago Convention are pronounced silver advocates and their whole strength will be thrown in favor of the nomination of a man of free silver views. The convention contained a large minority of Administration Democrats, who succeeded in defeating a resolution against President Cleveland's monetary views.

The head of the delegation to Chicago, Thomas J. O'Donnell, attorney, Denver, announced from the stage that if the gold men won in the National Convention he and his fellow-delegates would bolt. His statement was unchallenged. Frank P. Arbuckle of Denver was the leader of the Administration and it is said that he will call another convention to name a contesting delegation to Chicago, on the ground that the views of the Democratic Party of Colorado were not represented at the convention held April 17. No definite move in that direction has yet been made. It is believed that if a majority in the National Convention should be in favor of a gold standard, the Arbuckle delegates would be seated and a large portion of Colorado Democrats would support the gold nominee.

The Populists of Colorado have only one plank in their platform and that is for free silver. Should the nominee of the Democratic National Convention be a free silver advocate, it is certain that they would indorse him. An active branch of the National Silver Party has headquarters in Denver. Should both the St. Louis and Chicago Conventions nominate gold candidates, this party would, at its convention in St. Louis July 22, name a silver candidate. Should either of the conventions nominate a silver man, he would be indorsed. This party is reputed to have a membership of former Democrats and Republicans, almost equally divided. As the Republican Party of Colorado is also divided, and it seems almost certain that in the State the three political parties will fuse, Colorado in the front rank of silver States. So far has this idea advanced that many Republican leaders have openly declared their intention to support the Democratic nominee if he is for silver.

WOULD NOT CARRY WYOMING.

Free-Silver Democrats Need Not Count on That State.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, May 31.—The Democrats of Wyoming in their State Convention adopted a platform of one plank, as follows:

Whereas, The paramount issue before the American people is the currency question; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wyoming in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or approval of any other Government.

This resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. It is indorsed by fully 90 per cent. of the Democrats of the State. All of the six delegates to Chicago are active supporters of the platform, and will go to the convention with no restrictions.

The Populist Party in Wyoming has dwindled so that it can scarcely keep up an organization. The remnants of it will, however, follow the action of the Nation Convention. There is a deep feeling of resentment against the Democratic managers of the State among the Populist leaders because of quarrels over spoils after the fusion victory in 1892. There will be no fusion this year unless it be directed by the National Conventions.

A combination of Democrats and Populists would not carry the State. The Republicans have declared tariff to be the paramount issue. Their leaders and a great proportion of the party in Wyoming are not enthusiastic or sincere in their advocacy of silver, and the fact that McKinley, the probable candidate of the party, is not a silver man will lose him none of his party strength or vote in this State.

The gold Democrats of Wyoming do not favor a separate gold candidate if the Chicago Convention declares for free silver. Their number is so small in comparison with silver Democrats that any attempt at organization would be futile, and, while they believe the free-coinage idea is a heresy and undemocratic, they are more inclined to trust the finances of the country to Democracy, even with silver, than to the Republican Party. Neither the silver nor the gold Democrats will bolt the action of the Chicago Convention if honesty prevails therein.

FOR A SHORT PLATFORM.

Montana Free-Silver Men Looking for Union of All Parties.

HELENA, Mon., May 31.—Nine-tenths of the Democratic voters of Montana are honestly in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The State Convention in Butte June 20 will prove this. The anti-silver sentiment among Democrats is confined to a few wealthy men and a few others engaged in the live-stock business in the eastern and northern parts of the State.

At the State Convention the delegation for Chicago will undoubtedly be instructed to use every means in its power to secure a strong free-silver platform and candidates. The convention, however, probably will not instruct the delegation to bolt in case the gold-standard men should control. It will probably follow the example of the Republican State Convention and leave the delegates free to act.

Should free silver succeed at the Chicago Convention there is little room to doubt that the Populists of this State would favor fusion on the Presidential and State tickets. Fusion sentiment concerning State and county affairs is strong in Montana, largely for the reason that the Populists of the State are low-tariff men. A fusion ticket would be almost certain to carry the State. It would carry several counties now largely Republican.

Such gold-standard Democrats as there are in the State favor a separate gold candidate if the silver wing of the party controls the Chicago Convention. Some would be willing to forget their principles rather than disrupt the party, but many of them care more for their economic convictions than for their party.

In the interest of the union of all parties favoring free silver the free-silver Democrats of Montana want the Chicago platform to be short, containing only the monetary plank and a conservative declaration on the tariff.

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Considering the nature of the Hungarian Bitter Water Springs, it must obviously be desirable for the medical profession and the public to be assured authoritatively that the working of these Springs is carried on in a scientific manner, and not merely on commercial lines, and with this view the Uj Hunyadi Springs, from which "Apenta" Water is drawn, are placed under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

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THE DEFICIT IS GROWING

SILVER AGITATION HARMFUL TO THE FEDERAL TREASURY.

Lack of Confidence Aroused Among Business Men and Manufacturers Which in One Way and Another Tends to Keep Down the Government's Revenues—The Situation Made Worse by the Extravagance of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Treasury officials, who have been hoping for near two years that reviving business would bring with it an increase of Government receipts, are beginning to feel some discouragement over the situation. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be about $325,000,000. This is an improvement of about $16,000,000 over the fiscal year 1895 and about $32,000,000 over the fiscal year 1894. If this rate of improvement had been progressive, there would be reason to believe that the deficit, which will be about $25,000,000 for the present year, would disappear during the coming year. The deficit in 1894 was $72,325,448, and in 1895 $46,558,909.

The unsatisfactory feature of the present outlook is the fact that the increase in receipts during the last year took place at the beginning of the year, and disappeared toward its close. July and August, 1895, which were the opening months of the fiscal year 1896, showed receipts respectively of $29,069,697 and $28,952,696. It would have required hardly $1,000,000 a month to make receipts equal to expenditures, but these figures were never repeated except in January, which is always a month of heavy customs payments. The increase in receipts during the Summer of 1895 is attributed by the friends of the bond contract with the Morgan syndicate to the operations of the syndicate in strengthening confidence, attracting foreign capital, and setting industry in motion. This influence lost its power in the Autumn, and the Treasury receipts fell during February, March, April, and the present month to $26,100,000 and less. The figures for April were $24,282,893, and for May $24,643,717.

The principal cause of these small receipts is found in the continued prostration of business and the persistent agitation for free-silver coinage, which is one of the causes of prostration. The only obvious fiscal cause now in operation is the fact that whisky is still being consumed which was withdrawn from bond under the lower rates of internal tax prevailing prior to the present tariff law. This has kept withdrawals of whisky at a minimum, while the receipts from tobacco, beer, and other subjects of internal revenue have shown a more healthful increase. This single influence does not account, however, for the low state of the revenue. Imports continue small in spite of the wailing of the protectionists over the flood of foreign goods which followed the enactment of the tariff of 1894. The Treasury has an ample surplus to cover a deficit of $25,000,000 for several years to come, but anxiety is beginning to be felt over the large appropriations made by Congress.

A large surplus always proves a temptation, and this has been the case this year, in spite of the restraining hand of Speaker Reed and Chairman Cannon of the Committee on Appropriations. The pension expenditures this year have been $128,000,000 in eleven months. They will go to about $138,000,000 at the end of the year. This is $2,000,000 less than the expenditures of the fiscal year 1895, but there is no such reduction as was shown in 1894, when pension expenditures fell $18,000,000 as compared with the preceding year. A service pension bill has just been reported to the House, which is estimated by its promoters to add $22,000,000 to the annual disbursements. It is a matter of record that no law extending pensions ever cost as little as it was estimated to cost. The bill probably will not pass at the present session, but it is likely to pass next Winter, and to add enormously to the burdens of the Treasury.

A large increase of revenue might be predicted to follow the election of McKinley, but not a healthful increase. The increase would come under existing law as the result of the desire to import goods with the benefit of the present rates of duty before McKinley increases could take effect, in case a Republican Congress and President should work together. The Democrats say that McKinleyism thus would invite an abnormal rush of foreign goods, which would continue the prostration of American manufacturing interests, and that if there is any way of verifying McKinley's maxim, that "the foreigner pays the tax," it is by this constant change of duties, which invites heavy importations, which are sold at a sacrifice and glut and disturb the market.

The effect upon the revenue would be immediately satisfactory, and would show a much greater revenue-producing power in the existing law than could be shown by the new law with its higher rates during the first few months of its operation. The revenue would be large and importations would be large while the present law remained in force, and both revenue and importations would decline if a new McKinley law should be enacted. It might be found as difficult to raise an adequate current revenue under the new law in the first year of its operation as it has been found under the present law. Even a restoration of the revenue for a brief period as the result of abnormal importations might affect the gold reserve in a manner which would be anything but satisfactory to the next Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NATIONAL SILVER PARTY.

Address to the People Asking Support for the Sixteen-to-One Idea.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following circular, addressed "To the Friends of Silver," has been given out at the headquarters of the National Silver Party:

Since the founding of this party Jan. 22, 1896, the work of organization has been steadily but quietly pursued and the country has been aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. Silver is on all lips throughout the land. It is echoed and re-echoed from the gilded mansion to the lowly cottage.

As each hour passes it becomes more apparent that a political conflict the like of which has never been seen before, is just at hand.

It must be clearly understood at once that party lines cannot withstand this conflict, and so far as the friends of silver are concerned, they must not. The party leader who puts in his time mending party lines, while the silver cause suffers, will be relegated to a deserved seclusion. There is no time for composing differences between men who do not agree on this question. The only thing to be considered is how those who do agree can get together. They who say they are for free silver, and at the same time plead for the unity of parties, are not the friends of silver and the suffering people. The unity of old parties is the death of silver, as everybody knows.

Those who look to coming years for a peaceful settlement of this matter mistake the condition of the times and the temper of the people. There can be no delay. The conflict will not wait. The hour has come.

The secret of success in this conflict consists in the lining up for the battle. Those who compose the line must be friends, striking the same blows for the same object. This breaks party lines, and party lines once broken silver will be free.

That meeting of earnest men on the 22d of January, 1896, marked an epoch, and will live in history. The convention which grew out of it, to be held in St. Louis on the 22d of July, will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country. Upon the wisdom of its acts, and that of the People's Party Convention, to be held at the same place and time, depends the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation. If that issue can be clearly presented to the voters of the United States, stripped of all minor political questions, and under a standard and leadership which will command the confidence of the people, it will win by an overwhelming majority.

Our friends are urged to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, giving no heed to those who advise waiting for the action of the old parties that contain enemies as well as friends of our cause. The power of our organization to defeat the ambition of Janus-faced politicians is being recognized by all parties, hence clean-cut declarations for or against silver are the rule in the local conventions of all parties this year.

Our purpose is to unite for action all believers in the restoration of free silver and prosperity. This cannot be accomplished by inaction or delay on the part of our friends.

The Republican Party is committed to the gold standard through the platforms of 80 per cent. of the State Conventions, and any straddle that may be made in its National platform will deceive no one.

The Democratic Party must not expect the country to accept any candidate it may name acquiesced in by the gold wing of that party.

The question of vital importance is for silver men to name a candidate for President whose nomination will be readily acquiesced in by all believers in monetary reform.

Friends of silver, look to your interests and organize now while the fruit is ripe for plucking. Do not wait on the problematical action of any party.

This effusion appears over the name of J. J. Mott, Chairman.

TROLLEY MEN HAVE A GRIEVANCE.

Employes of Brooklyn Lines Dissatisfied with Present System.

The employes of the Nassau Electric Company of Brooklyn are greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which they are assigned to work on the different trolley roads. They say that a man may be kept working for an hour or two on the Fifth Avenue Line, and then suddenly changed to a trolley car on the Rockaway Avenue line, or some other line in a different part of the city. The men say that by this system they work several hours for which they are not paid.

A conductor said yesterday that the men were holding meetings, and were discussing their grievances. The men were paid at the rate of 20 cents an hour, he said, and if they worked ten hours they earned $2 a day, but on account

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimes of Normandy—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cuban Fair—Day and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Chicago—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Der Vogelhaendler—8:00.

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1,138 Killed on Hodynsky Plain.
Thunder Drove Him Mad.
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Democratic Sentiment in All States.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	81	59	63
6 A. M.	79	61	65
9 A. M.	83	67	69
12 M.	89	71	73
4 P. M.	94	72	75
6 P. M.	85	70	74
9 P. M.	79	66	68
12 P. M.	78	69	62

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....68.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....66.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....81.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....64.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE TARIFF DELUSION.

We suppose there are millions of people in this country who have been led to believe that there was substituted for the McKinley act in August, 1894, a "free-trade" tariff, and that after that tariff became operative the land was "flooded" with enormous quantities of imported goods, either free of duty or dutiable at merely nominal rates. They have been taught that this is true by party newspapers which knew better, and by party leaders who have undertaken to mislead them as to the real cause of the panic of 1893 and the depression following it.

Official reports have little weight with a majority of those who have given themselves over to this tariff delusion, but surely there are some among these millions who are not so hopelessly tariff-mad that they will reject the proof which these reports contain. We take from the Treasury Department's "Statistical Abstract" the following figures, showing the imports, free and dutiable, for the last five fiscal years, the annual averages for the McKinley tariff years, and the average ad valorem rate of the duties actually paid:

IMPORTED GOODS.

Fiscal Year.	Free.	Dutiable.	Ad Valorem Per Cent. on Dutiable.
1891	$388,064,404	$466,455,173	46.28
1892	458,074,604	355,526,741	48.71
1893	444,172,064	400,282,519	49.58
1894	378,968,717	257,645,703	50.06
Annual Average	$417,319,947	$369,977,534	48.66
1895	$376,890,100	$354,271,990	41.75

First, as to the submerging "flood" of imports. It will be observed that the dutiable imports for the first fiscal year of the new tariff (during ten months of which the present law was in force) fell below the annual average for the four McKinley tariff years, exceeding the dutiable imports of only one of those years—the panic year beginning on July 1, 1893. Do these figures show that the alleged removal of "protective" rates and substitution of very low duties caused an enormous influx of dutiable goods—an influx which prostrated our manufacturing industries? If such was the effect of the importation of $354,000,000 worth in 1895, how did the same industries escape in 1893, when the "flood" was $400,000,000, or in 1891, when it was $466,000,000?

But the deluded partisan may say that the "flood" consisted of goods upon which no duty was collected, goods from which protective rates had been wholly withdrawn, and which the wicked "free traders" had placed on the free list. Can he find any support for this assertion in the official statement as to free imports?

The figures show (they may be found on Page 248 of the Statistical Abstract) that the value of the goods imported free of duty in 1895 was not only less by $40,000,000 than the annual average for the four McKinley tariff years, but even less than the value of the free imports of the panic year. There are no signs of that "flood" in the free list. Where, then, can they be found?

Now, as to the average rate of duty on dutiable goods. For the first fiscal year of the present tariff it was 41.75 per cent., as against an annual average of 48.66 per cent. for the four years of the McKinley tariff. It should be borne in mind that the very long list of dutiable products in the present tariff is substantially identical with the list of such products in the tariff of McKinley, wool, lumber, and raw sugar excepted. Is there so much difference between an average of 48.66 per cent. on an annual average of $370,000,000 worth of goods, and an average of 41.75 per cent. on $354,000,000 worth, that one of these rates is "protection" and the other "free trade"?

How many Republicans can be induced to believe that the average ad valorem of the present tariff is 41.75 per cent.? The truth is that if the average could be calculated upon imports of all the named products in commercial quantities and average assortments it would be much higher. Owing to the fact that many duties in this "free-trade" tariff are prohibitory, if the average could be calculated upon $100,000 worth of each named product, it might rise to 60 per cent., just as the McKinley average, ascertained under similar conditions, would have been correspondingly higher.

Republican leaders and organs have found it expedient to mislead the rank and file of the party as to the actual character and effect of the new tariff, in order that attention might be diverted from the real cause of the panic of 1893 and the ensuing commercial and industrial depression.

That cause was the operation of the Silver Purchase act, and that act was the price paid for the enactment of the McKinley tariff. These leaders and organs were unwilling to discredit in their party that pernicious act, not only because it was their own legislation and because it seemed practicable to deceive their followers as to the nature and influence of a Democratic tariff law, but also and especially because it was foreseen by them that they could pass another McKinley tariff only by paying such a price a second time. They would not denounce the instrument which they must use again. And so they have labored daily for a year and a half to mislead the Republican masses by hundreds and thousands of columns of misrepresentation about devastating "floods" of imported goods and a "free-trade" tariff, all of which are answered and upset by the little table which we have taken from the official reports.

AT CHICAGO.

The physicians of the Democratic Party who are going to Chicago to minister to its fevered body may learn from our dispatches this morning the actual condition of their patient. It is best that they should know the whole truth. Our correspondents have told it without bias or concealment.

The free-coinage delegates have an apparent majority. It will not approach two-thirds. We believe it will be a very small majority by the time the convention is fully organized. They would have no majority at all if delegates who are not Democrats, but something else, like the followers of ALTGELD, the Anarchist, were excluded.

With a probable preponderance of silver men, the convention will be disposed to set out at a lively pace in the direction of death and the graveyard. The leaders of the party under whose guidance it has won all the victories that have fallen to its lot since BUCHANAN will be confronted with the task of executing a sudden about face. We are confident that they will succeed. The Democratic Party at large is not a thoroughly disciplined body. Its conventions, however, have usually been more willing to listen to experienced and wise leaders than Republican conventions. However widespread and earnest may be the free-coinage sentiment among Democrats, it is simply incredible that the convention will deliberately annihilate the party by nominating a Bland or a Boies on a 16 to 1 platform. It is too preposterous.

Fortunately New-York, as present appearances indicate, will send able and representative delegates whose appeals in behalf of an honest currency will derive marked impressiveness from the fact that the thirty-six Electoral votes of the State can be delivered to a Democratic candidate who will protect the gold standard, but to no other. They will be reinforced by Democrats of prominence from all the New-England States, where Electoral votes are likely to be picked up by a sound Democratic candidate as against MCKINLEY.

All told, there will be nearly 400 delegates who will oppose the purposes of the silver men. Such a minority, ably led as it will be and working for the right and for the salvation of the party, cannot well fail to carry the convention.

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

Every intelligent person who has read the account of the competition for the Sherman Monument in Washington must have come to the conclusion that it is high time a final period were put to such proceedings. This country is by no means in the same situation in which it was half a century ago, when it contained very few judges of art and when nobody thought of taking their judgment. That was the time when one man's opinion was apt to be as good as another's. The members of Congress who ordered the weird works of art which the Government acquired at that period knew as much about the matter as other people—that is to say, nothing at all. There being nobody of instructed opinion upon these matters, there was really nothing for Congress to defer to.

The case is very different to-day. We have men able to produce and able to judge works of art, and we must confide the decision of such questions to them on pain of being regarded as, in these things, only a half-civilized Nation. That is what makes the fiasco in the case of the Sherman Statue not only deplorable, but scandalous. It is true that there are unpleasant rumors that the result of the competition was determined by mere favoritism and had no reference to what even the incompetent judges regarded as the merits of the works. But these rumors are irrelevant to the main point, which, in the public aspect of the matter, is not whether a number of incompetent persons honestly thought they were making a choice on the merits of the works before them. The main point is that it does not matter whether their judgment was honest, since it was obviously incompetent, and since it is disgraceful that a question of art should be referred to an incompetent tribunal.

There is no way in which private citizens can be prevented from spending their own money on bad art, but there ought to be some way of preventing the waste of public money on bad art. Fifty thousand dollars of the public money was appropriated for a monument to Gen. SHERMAN, and this money has been wasted by intrusting the spending of it to incompetent persons. This unfortunate result should have the effect of powerfully promoting the purpose of the Public Art League.

The object of that body is to secure that the Government shall not purchase or procure any work of art which has not received the approval of a body of competent judges. The necessity for such a precaution is very vividly illustrated by the ruin which has overtaken the project for a monument to SHERMAN from the lack of such a precaution.

AS A MAKER OF PLATFORMS.

Some of Mr. MCKINLEY'S friends are still attempting to excuse his silence by saying that he ought not to "make the platform." They coolly assume, of course, that if he should proclaim his adhesion to the silver standard, or the "double standard," or the Sherman Purchase act, the Republican Party would promptly and gladly construct out of his remarks a currency resolution for the St. Louis Convention. As we understand these gentlemen—and it is reported by McKinley newspapers that in private the candidate himself defends his silence upon the same ground—anything he might say about the currency or any other prominent political topic would be seized by the party and placed bodily in the platform.

But when did this aversion to the making of platforms become imbedded in Mr. MCKINLEY'S mind? It is admitted that he made and wrote the wretched straddling currency resolution in the platform adopted by the Ohio Republicans a few weeks ago. At that time he was ready and willing to "make a platform," and he did make a disgracefully ambiguous and misleading one.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

There is a vast amount of money running out of English pockets these days. The heaping up of idle earnings and savings since the breakdown of the house of BARING has been very great. To this has been added a large amount taken out of American investments from fear of the future of American currency, and, practically, from that alone. No doubt there has been bad business management of our properties held in part in England, but not more than in other classes of investment into which Englishmen are now pouring their gold. How much they are investing and in what kind of stuff a few gleanings from a single number of Mr. LABOUCHERE'S Truth will show. That journal has a department which, with the cynicism of the Franco-British editor, is entitled "Mammon," and purports to be a letter to "Benjamin Boss" from his "Affectionate Uncle, Moses Moss."

One part of the letter, covering a page and a half, contains a list of "New Enterprises and Issues," with comments thereon. On May 21 the number of these noticed was twenty-two. The capital ranged in amount from $150,000 to $5,000,000 each. The shares in all but six of them were $5, except one, in which the shares are $1.20 each. The total capital of the enterprises offered in the week was over $30,000,000, and, with the low price of shares, it is plain that speculation by persons of small means is particularly invited.

The largest of the concerns, with a nominal capital of $5,000,000, is "The European Petroleum Company, Limited, formed to develop the trade in petroleum and its subsidiary products." It gets a handsome send-off from "Uncle Moses." It has a Marquis for Chairman, an Earl for Vice Chairman, and an Irish Lord among its Directors—all of which is enticing, if not reassuring. Another concern is "The Great Horseless Carriage Company," with a capital of $3,750,000, which "Moses" does not approve. There is a lot of mining ventures and a wide range of odd enterprises, such as "The Railway Station Indicator Company," capital $600,000; a cycle company formed to make "The Dream" wheel, capital $800,000; a "London Electric Omnibus Company," capital $1,250,000; "The Hotel Cecil, Limited," capital $4,000,000, and the "Mining Finance Syndicate, Limited," capital $150,000, which enables its shareholders to "acquire, work, deal with, and otherwise turn to profitable account, mining properties, &c., &c., in all parts of the world." The shares of the latter company are put at $1.20 each and are within reach of the humblest purse. Some of these concerns, and many of longer standing, advertise in Truth, filling 23½ pages, which, with the "Mammon" department, make up nearly half of the contents of the number.

To the readers who are interested in matters of "Mammon" "Moses Moss" gives gratuitous advice, which, from the tenor of part of it, we should say may be costly to those who take it and profitable to persons whom it is impracticable to name. Thus he tells "Scrutator" to hold certain shares and to buy for speculation certain others. "Hopeful" is informed that if he "wants to buy West Australian shares he should make his selection from those mentioned in my [Moses Moss's] letter under 'A West Australian Boom.'" "Dora" is advised to hold certain bonds named "for improvement," and "Moses" will "tell her when to average." And so on through a page and a half. We have no knowledge of "Moses Moss" as to his character, his judgment, or the ratio of his omniscience. But, unless he is a successful cross between a shrewd stock broker and an angel of light, we should say that the honest and trustworthy discharge of his professed functions was a mental and moral impossibility. No American journal would keep up such a department or expose its readers to the obvious and terrible risks involved in it.

The interest of Americans in the state of things shown by the curious contents of this department of one of the most popular of English papers lies in the fact that the enormous amount of money that is clearly seeking investment in England would come here if our currency were believed to be safe. The chances actually taken by the English investor are much more serious than any involved in our currency, but they are not so obvious. Some speculations are really profitable. No one can tell in advance whether any particular one will succeed or fail. But every one knows what a great Government does, or fails to do, or threatens to do. All the world knows that the value of our currency depends on the maintenance of the gold standard, and that that is an unsettled question in our politics. If we could settle it rightly in November, it would literally be worth hundreds of millions of dollars to our country and make the income of every voter safer and larger.

DEMOCRACY AND FIGHTING.

JOHN MORLEY falls foul of Mr. LECKY'S "Democracy and Liberty," as one might have expected, with great fierceness and with much effect. But there is one count in the historian's indictment of Democracy as to which its advocate is forced to plead guilty. "Undoubtedly," he confesses, "one of the most remarkable of all the circumstances of the democratic dispensation is its failure as a guarantee of international peace." "No other effect of Democracy is comparable with this, no other so surprising, no other so widely at variance with confident and reasoned anticipations." And he vaguely suggests that the real trouble "must have its roots in the hidden and complex working of those religious and scientific ideas which at all times have exercised a preponderating influence upon human institutions and their working."

With all respect to Mr. MORLEY, this strikes us as solemn nonsense. A democracy is more ready to fight than even monarchs were, because it believes that it is fighting for its own cause, whereas a monarch had to make his subjects fight for him. Human nature is much the same in Kings and in democratic peoples, and as yet human nature is combative. It is prone to anger, to ambition, or to righteous resentment as the sparks to fly upward. The old theory that a democracy would not readily go to war because it had to supply the soldiers and foot the bills was simply a piece of that a priori reasoning which the family of man has been bringing to grief from the dawn of history. We think that the actual tendency to militarism is somewhat exaggerated. The armies grow, but they have done no serious fighting for a quarter of a century. But that, perhaps, is due not so much to the form of government as to the enormous spread of trade, which the peoples do not like to break in upon. But when occasion arises a democracy may be counted on to go to war no less promptly or efficiently than any anointed King.

LEONG NAM.

The press of San Francisco has discovered that a troupe of Chinese actors which came to this country last year for the purpose of performing at the Atlanta Exposition had an incidental mission as important and profitable as their ostensible purpose. They had been advised before leaving China that the curious people whom they were about to visit were willing to pay for silver with a certain easily imitable stamp upon it twice what the silver was worth. LEONG NAM, the leader of the troupe, had not submerged in the artistic ideals of a Chinese actor the shrewdness of a Chinese man of business. Accordingly, he had the wonder-working stamp of the United States affixed to some $5,000 worth of silver, converting the same into 20,000 silver half dollars. With these he proceeded to load his artists, who numbered forty, and they proceeded to distribute their wares, at a profit of 100 per cent., among the simple-minded people of the United States.

Doubtless LEONG NAM was aware that this operation was forbidden by the laws of the United States, but it is extremely unlikely that he perceived any objection to it on ethical grounds, and indeed it is hard to see why he should have perceived any. To imitate the stamp of the United States on the disks of metal to which that stamp gives an exchangeable value must be to a Chinaman merely a "malum prohibitum," and not at all a "malum in se." We do not believe that the writings of CONFUCIUS or of any Occidental moralist condemn this operation. "Whom does it wrong?" would be the first question that a sensitive soul, such as we may assume LEONG NAM'S to be, would ask itself of an undertaking that promised to be so gainful. There is, indeed, one point in the case which seems to indicate moral obliquity on the part of LEONG NAM, and that is that his silver was but 884 fine, while the standard of the United States is 900. It is by this difference rather than by any defect in the stamp that the counterfeit is detected. But common charity requires us to assume that this difference is due to a defect in the Chinese assay. It is a wanton aspersion upon LEONG NAM'S intelligence as well as upon his integrity to assume that it is due to his desire to add a precarious profit of 1.6 per cent. to the profit of 100 per cent. which was secured to him by following the ways of morality.

Assuming this variation to be accidental, then, whom did LEONG NAM wrong? The laws of various countries used to be very severe on clipping the King's coin, of which practice the sovereign thus attempted to preserve the monopoly. But LEONG NAM has not committed that offense. As a foreigner he gracefully deferred to the standard of the country in which he found himself and gave its people what they were ready to take from him at their own valuation. Nothing could be fairer than that. It is true that he imitated the form of certificate of the United States Government. But this is a merely municipal offense. In the forum of morals one certificate that a quarter's worth of silver makes half a dollar is as good as another. The Government in prosecuting LEONG NAM, if it could catch him, would be merely asserting for itself the exclusive right of lying about the value of silver. This right a foreigner cannot be expected to respect.

LEONG NAM was in fact exercising on his own account what, throughout the white-metal belt, is asserted to be the God-given right of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We do not assert that STEWART or JONES or TELLER or DUBOIS has a silver still in which he makes "moonshine money" in derogation of the rights of the mint. We do say, however, that no one of these statesmen is entitled to take on any airs of moral superiority over LEONG NAM. If he were to take up his residence in this country, he should be elected to the Senate from one of the mining States in recognition of his services as a practical pioneer in the cause of free silver.

A sign of the advance of the Japanese in the blessings of civilization is given in the "Consular Reports" for May. Mr. CONNELLY, Consul at Osaka, writes that the leading men of the empire are very anxious to hasten the importation of labor-saving machinery, because of the increasing demand for labor, and the corresponding demand for an advance in wages. "The Japanese," he reports, "are exceedingly partial to guilds, trade organizations, and secret societies generally," and will enter on a "conflict between capital and labor" with the more readiness on account of this tendency. This is a fact to be noted by those timid observers who have been crying out that the whole Western world was to be drowned out by a flood of the products of chaep "yellow labor." They have seemed to think that labor of that special hue would remain cheap while its products were spreading profitably over the earth. But the motives of men, in the long run, do not vary greatly with the longitude, and the demand for better pay is as sure to go with the capacity to give better pay in Japan as in the United States.

PERSONALS.

—Mme. Tholozan, wife of the late Shah's French physician, was in many ways a remarkable woman. She had lived in Persia many years and was full of anecdotes of her varied experiences of harem life in that country. She had long been literally pursued by "the fire fiend." Fifteen years ago she was saved from a burning vessel off Batoum. She was among the rescued from the terrible fires which destroyed the Opéra Comique, in Paris, and the Municipal Theatre at Nice, and she arrived in Constantinople on the morning of the fatal fire which burned down Messire's famous hotel, and only escaped with her life, all her property being burned. She caught a cold in this adventure, which ultimately settled on the lungs and caused her death.

—President Faure is said to have consulted Jules Simon the other day as to the Ministerial situation. After hearing some purely political counsels, M. Faure said: "And what about my own position?" "Oh," replied the old Republican, "all you have to do is to ride straight and not to read the newspapers. M. Casimir-Perier lost his balance because he was always perusing the cuttings about himself, which, after all, were written to goad him into resigning."

—"Be not surprised if your ears become warm with the curses of wives and mothers and children, and a blight falls on your head and fortunes." This blood-curdling denunciation was dropped the other day into the letter box of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh by the minister of Dairy Congregational Church, and all because the Lord Provost had sanctioned the opening of two new public houses in the district.

—The Comte Alexandre de Choiseul-Gouffier, who died in Paris this month, supplied an interesting link between the French and Russian nobility. His father having fled to Russia during the Revolution, became one of the Czar's chamberlains, and married a Countess Potocka. All his sons took Russian or Polish wives, that of the late Comte Alexandre being Countess Czapska.

—M. Méline, the first Premier of France, who has also been Minister of Agriculture, has directed the Professors of Agriculture to suspend their lectures and to go through the rural districts in order to advise farmers to meet the failure of the hay crop by sowing vetches, maize, and other fodder, as also by utilizing oilcake, straw, bran, and corn.

—In Baron Hirsch's will, as originally drawn, 1,000,000f. was left to charitable institutions in Vienna, but a codicil added soon after Herr Lüger's first election to the Mayoralty proved the growth of the anti-Semitic movement at the Austrian capital, transferred the bequest to similar institutions in Moravia.

—Some idea of how agricultural land in England has fallen in value can be gathered from the fact that a farm of 247 acres at Dowsby, South Lincolnshire, which is said to have cost £22,000 forty years ago, has just been offered for sale by auction and withdrawn, the highest bid being only £7,800.

—Two sketches in oil by Sir John Millais fetched remarkable prices in London at auction last week. The original idea of "Sir Isumbras at the Ford," 14 by 10½ inches, was sold for 860 guineas, and a still smaller-sized first plan of "The Huguenot" realized 620 guineas.

That Absurd "Trocha" Plan.

From The Spectator.

The Spanish statesmen are evidently growing desperate about Cuba. It is gravely stated that they have decided to raise a loan of £40,000,000 for the expenses of the war, and that in the early Winter they will forward 40,000 more conscripts, thus raising the nominal strength of the army in the island to 165,000 men, a force equal to the whole adult male population now in insurrection.

Meanwhile the cultivation of sugar is suspended, and the output of tobacco has sunk to such a point that, merely to prevent Havana from being ruined by the stoppage of all the cigar manufactories, the export of raw tobacco has been forbidden by decree. No such failure of an army to do its work has been reported in modern times, and we confess that no explanation as yet offered seems to us in the least to fit the facts. Even incompetence in the Generals will not explain the situation. There must be unwillingness to act somewhere in the garrison, but where it is nobody either in Spain, Cuba, or New-York even pretends to know.

The officers do their work fairly well at home, the men are among the bravest of mankind, and the stores of military material are enormous, yet it is gravely stated that the only plan of campaign is to stretch a cordon of troops right across the island, so as to prevent the insurgents massing together—precisely the movement which a competent General would be expected to encourage. Is it possible that the muster rolls of the Spanish regiments are all falsified, or that the men die in some hitherto unknown proportion?

East and West Meet in Moscow.

From The Saturday Review.

The semi-Oriental City of Moscow makes a more effective background for the crowning of a sovereign than any other town in Christendom. It is a spectacle in itself—a strange jumble of Samarkand and the most progressive of Western American cities. It possesses more telephones and general electrical plant than does London probably, but it has no sewage system whatever. In some respects it could give lessons in modernity to Birmingham or Glasgow; in others it could learn them from the dervishes of the remotest Soudan.

The East and West tread on each other at every corner of the Holy City. It makes a fitting stage for the dramatic series of tableaux which Russia has been preparing for months past. The royal and official guests from abroad, who are to be numbered by thousands, and, for that matter, the young imperial couple, who are nominally their hosts, have as little in common with the real Russia, which pays the bills for the festivities, as the Bishop of Peterborough has with the unwashed and unlettered monks who beg at the doors of the Slavanski Bazaar.

CONGRESS MIGHT STOP IT

NOT TOO LATE TO PREVENT COMPLETION OF SHERMAN STATUE.

Possible that the Society of the Army of the Tennessee Went Beyond Its Authority in Giving the Contract to Carl Rohl Smith—Competitors Who Have Not Had Fair Treatment May Have Ground for Legal Interference.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Persons who have been dissatisfied with the extraordinary verdict of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in selecting the Carl Rohl Smith model of the statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman to be completed have been looking at the law under which the competition was arranged, and are wondering whether Congress will permit a contract to be made with Mr. Smith without further question. It is not quite clear that the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was entitled to have as much to say about the selection as it has assumed to say in deciding upon the least meritorious model offered. The Government will be at the expense of erecting the statue, and the law authorizing it does not appear to give the Society of the Army of the Tennessee more than a minority representation on the board to direct the construction.

The substance of the law under which the models were produced and the competition undertaken was that $50,000 was appropriated by the act of July 5, 1892, "for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, in the City of Washington; said site to be selected by and said pedestal to be erected under the supervision of the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major General commanding the army, and any part of the sum hereby appropriated not needed for preparation of site and the erection of a pedestal may be used and expended in the completion of said statue of the late Gen. William T. Sherman."

If this language had been adhered to, the decision upon the pedestal and statue models would have been in the hands of the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and Major Gen. Miles. As it was, the selection was taken out of the hands of two of these persons, and was assumed by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. This society was represented by half a dozen or more ex-officers of the army, to which they were attached as subordinates of Sherman, each with a vote, and they outvoted, if they chose, the men indicated to speak and vote for the Government. Perhaps some of the competitors may have reason to believe that Secretary Lamont and Major Gen. Miles favored some other model than that of Carl Rohl Smith. If these two members of the committee created by law were not in favor of the Smith model, and the soldier committee was allowed to outvote the legal committee, have not the men who stood a chance of winning the basis of a legal interference with the grossly unfair decision of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee?

A resolution of Congress, setting forth the facts, would postpone, until an investigation could be had, the molding of the Smith statue and the preparation of the site and pedestal for its reception. In the interest of fair play, and to put the Government in something like an attitude of justice toward the competitors who were forced out of the final competition by what looks like wretched favoritism, this course may be taken. If a wide-awake member of the House, acquainted with the business, shall be induced to take charge of the resolution, it is not too late to have it put through the House and the Senate before adjournment. It would be a distinct gain to art and justice to delay work upon the Sherman statue, rather than have it go on in the rather scandalous circumstances surrounding the competition that has just come to so farcical a conclusion.

BERMUDA COMES BACK BEATEN.

Her Last Trip to Cuba a Failure—Had a Narrow Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—All conjecture regarding the whereabouts of the now famous filibustering steamer Bermuda were set at rest to-day when she steamed up the Delaware River and made fast to her pier. She came from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, and instead of arms and ammunition her cargo consisted of 8,400 bunches of bananas and 8,000 silver dollars. The silver was taken out to buy fruit, but a strike among the fruit cutters, coupled with the belief that the vessel was not bound on a legitimate voyage, made it impossible to secure a full cargo.

The attempt to land her outward cargo and passengers on Cuban soil was a flat failure, and the escape of the vessel from destruction by Spanish shells was little short of providential.

The Bermuda sailed from Philadelphia April 23, in command of Capt. O'Brien, for Jacksonville. She sailed from the latter port April 26, in command of Capt. Riley, who succeeded O'Brien. The expedition was made up of ninety-six men from Key West, Tampa, and Philadelphia, in command of Gen. Leidal Vidal, a soldier of the former revolution and a native of Santiago de Cuba. The cargo consisted of two Gatling guns, 1,000 rifles, 500,000 rounds of ammunition, and 1,000 rounds of dynamite.

An attempt was made under Gen. Vidal's order to land the night of May 4, at a point on the coast of Cuba, ten miles east of Cardenas. A Spanish gunboat was seen early in the evening, but it was thought she did not notice the Bermuda, and eight boats, with forty-nine men, were in the water, about one and a half miles from the coast, when a searchlight from an approaching cruiser was flashed over the entire party.

All hands were instantly in a state of hopeless demoralization, and a desperate attempt to get back to the steamer was made. Only a few, however, reached the Bermuda, which started at once at full speed.

She had only run about eight miles, when a second gunboat started in pursuit, which was kept up until daylight. There were repeated flashes and roars from the guns on the Spanish warship.

Solid shot and bursting shell fell thick and fast, until the distance between the vessels increased, the Bermuda being forced to her utmost speed, and when day dawned the gunboat could not be seen. The steamer arrived two days later at Truxillo, Honduras, the rest of the war material having been thowkn overboard during the race.

Five of the party were drowned in attempting to make the landing, among them being Nicolo Cardenas, a brother of Col. Cardenas, an insurgent chief. The fate of the others is not known, but it is believed the greater number were caught on the coast and probably shot by the Spaniards. At least thirty-two of the party are missing.

The other passengers were landed on the coast of Honduras between Truxillo and Puerto Cortez, and afterward reached Mobile, Ala., on the steamer Clearwater.

Hayden West of Camden, and Adrian Eldridge of this city returned on the Bermuda. The fate of Dr. Emilio Cabada is unknown, but it is believed he is among those lost.

It is said there is now little doubt that the intended landing place of the Bermuda was known to the Spanish officials in New-York before she left Jacksonville.

How Rhodes Made His Reputation.

From London Truth.

Pills and patriots alike become popular if they are sufficiently puffed. This has been the case in regard to Mr. Rhodes. That astute speculator perceived that jingoism was in the ascendant, and he worked this vein, much as Jabez Balfour worked the religious vein, in order to feather the nest in which he and his gang of shady financialists hatched their own eggs.

At the Cape he bought up African newspapers; he kept well with the correspondents of English newspapers; he entertained royally all men of influence who visited South Africa, and he distributed the shares of his companies broadcast. Thus a mythical Rhodes was created—the noblest, the purest, and the least self-seeking of patriots. The gilt is wearing off the idol, and, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of his led captains, of his financing associates, and of those who take on credit the patriotism of any one who affects to pay worship to King Jingo the real Rhodes is being revealed.

CONTESTS AT ST. LOUIS

W. A. SUTHERLAND COMES HERE TO SEE MR. PLATT.

Seats of Twelve Delegates from New-York State in Dispute—Both Sides to be Well Represented, and the Outcome Considered Important in View of the Factional Quarrel—McKinley May Break His Silence Convention Week.

William A. Sutherland of Rochester, member of the Republican National Committee for this State, was at the Gilsey House yesterday. He arrived in the morning, and during the afternoon went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He wanted to see Mr. Platt. One of the topics which he was anxious to discuss with the boss was the contests in this State, which will come before the National Committee when it meets in St. Louis June 10.

Mr. Sutherland said that, although he is a member of the committee from this State, he had nothing to do with laying these contests before the committee. In each district the contestants would file their notice with the Secretary of the committee.

The seats of twelve delegates from this state are contested. They are in the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Congressional Districts.

In the Sixth District, Henry C. Saffen and George W. Palmer hold the certificates. They are anti-Platt. Their seats are claimed by Edward H. Schleuter and Henry C. Fischer, who are with the Platt faction. Neither set of delegates is instructed, but both are supposed to be for Morton.

In the Seventh District the holders of the certificates are Cornelius Van Cott and Hugh McRoberts. They are Platt men. The anti-Platt contestants are Martin Healey and Abram Cole. No instructions were given in this district.

In the Ninth District, Charles H. Murray and John J. Collins hold the regular certificates. They are Platt men, uninstructed. Their seats are contested by Theodore F. Ruhle and Rudolph Moss, anti-Platt, and uninstructed.

The Twelfth is Cornelius N. Bliss's district. He and Col. S. V. R. Cruger, anti-Platt, hold the regular certificates. Their seats are contested by Howard Carroll and Thurlow Weed Barnes. Additional interest is attached to this contest because Mr. Bliss is the Treasurer of the National Committee, which will pass upon the contest. No instructions were given to either set of delegates.

In the Thirteenth District, William Brookfield and Gen. Anson G. McCook, anti-Platt, hold the regular certificates. John Reisenweber and Alexander T. Mason, Platt men, are the contestants.

In the Fifteenth, Gen. C. H. T. Collis and Robert J. Wright hold the regular certificates. They are anti-Platt. Joseph Murray and David Friedsam are the contestants on behalf of the Platt faction.

There is interest in these contests, because of the local complications in them. In the tables made out by the mathematicians, all the delegates and contestants are put down as likely to vote for Morton on the first ballot. It is more than likely that some of the anti-Platt men whose seats are in dispute will not do so. If they shall be given the privilege of voting, by the National Committee, the Committee on Credentials, and the convention itself. Both sides in the contests are to be well represented at St. Louis, and the outcome is thought to be important in view of the factional quarrel in this State just now.

The McKinley men are said to have been surprised somewhat, when they found out last week that Secretary Joseph H. Manley of the National Committee had sixty-seven contests, involving the rights of 158 delegates on hand. They had not counted upon so many. The anti-McKinley men here have received word that the hardest kind of a fight is to be made on behalf of the anti-McKinley men in all contests.

Mr. Southerland, the National Committeeman from this State, is one of Mr. Platt's able lieutenants and closest followers, and when he goes to St. Louis to attend the committee meeting he will doubtless be fully acquainted with Mr. Platt's ideas, not only as to the twelve contested seats in this State, but regarding all the others.

Word came to this city yesterday that Major McKinley's friends in Ohio are expecting that he will break his long silence and declare his position on the money question during the convention week.

One of the prominent Ohio delegates, it was said yesterday, will probably take with him to St. Louis a letter from Major McKinley, in which the candidate from Canton will say something on this subject. The chief point of interest lies in the particular time chosen to make this letter public, if it shall turn out that such a letter is in existence.

MR. PLATT'S FLYING TRIP.

He Is Said to Have Hurried to Washington to See Senator Quay.

Information came to this city from Washington late last night that ex-Senator Platt had made another of his flying trips to the capital, had spent Saturday night with Senator Quay, and hurried back to this city. At this meeting of the two big bosses, Mr. Quay is said to have told Mr. Platt why he went to Canton, and the nature of the conversation with Major McKinley and the attitude of the Pennsylvanian toward his candidacy were all said to have been poured into the Tioga man's ear.

Mr. Platt omitted his Sunday night statement last night, else he might have told whether he had decided to come in out of the wet as gracefully as possible, or continue the fight along new lines.

Mr. Platt's visit was made so quietly that his friends living in the same hotel did not know of it.

BADLY INJURED BY A "HEADER."

Joseph Leitch's Tire Came Off—He Went over the Handle Bars.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., May 31.—Joseph Leitch, a resident of this place, while out on his bicycle to-day, took a header which had serious results. While riding at a stiff pace near Averne, his front wheel caught in a deep rut, and its tire came off. Leitch was thrown over the handle bars, striking on his head, hands, and fell hip. The hair on the top of his head was torn out, and there was a bad scalp wound made. Both wrists were sprained, and his hip was injured. He remained unconscious for twenty minutes.

His Tire Caught in the Slot.

Court K. Heath, forty-five years old, a retired business man, living at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, while riding his bicycle down Broadway yesterday afternoon, took a "header" at Canal Street. He was riding between the cable road tracks, and his tire caught in the slot. His face was badly lacerated, and he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, but was able to go home last night.

Derelict Varuna Goes Ashore.

NASSAU, N. P., May 31.—The derelict American schooner Varuna went ashore at Atwood Cays May 18. The vessel is a total loss, but her cargo of lumber has been partly saved. The Varuna was a three-masted schooner of 403 tons. She hailed from Perth Amboy, N. J., and was owned by Amos Birdsall. She sailed from Darien Nov. 23 for Philadelphia, but was abandoned Dec. 15, in latitude 33 degrees 5 minutes north, longitude 71 degrees 35 minutes west.

Turkish Relief of Vamos.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that in relieving Vamos, the Turkish troops first carried Tsivara after a bloody fight. The position in the Canea district is serious. At Ratimo the fighting, burning, and pillaging continue. The Consuls at Heraclion have asked that warships be dispatched to that place.

TROLLEY CAR VICTIM NO. 149.

Minnie Ehrmann Instantly Killed in Brooklyn.

The trolley cars in Brooklyn scored their one hundred and forty-ninth victim yesterday afternoon, when Minnie Ehrman, four years old, was run down and killed in front of her home, while her father was watching her from his window.

The child lived with her parents and five brothers and sisters, at 111 Bleecker Street, and shortly before 4 o'clock left home to take a walk. She was crossing Central Avenue, at Bleecker Street, as trolley car 151 of the Nassau Railroad Company rushed toward her at a high rate of speed.

The motorman, Edward Cooley, saw the child's danger and tried to stop the car, but it was going so fast that he could not check it. It struck the little child, knocked her down, and notwithstanding the fact that there was a fender on the car, the child was rolled under the fender and crushed.

The child's father almost jumped out of the window in his excitement, but when he got to the car he found that his child was dead. A spectator picked the child up and carried her into the house, where the mother, on hearing the startling news, fainted.

The car, which was on its way to Canarsie, and was filled with passengers, many of whom, instead of sympathizing with the father over his great loss, began to find fault with the motorman for delaying the car. The motorman was arrested, and was locked up in the Hamburg Avenue Station.

TROLLEY CAR STRIKES A VAN.

Two Men Thrown to the Ground—One Badly Injured.

Carl Smith of 2,475 Eighth Avenue and Robert Langmore of 311 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, employed by William Desbrough of 2,473 Eighth Avenue as drivers and helpers on a moving van, started with a load of furniture from One Hundred and Eighteenth Street Saturday afternoon to go to Mount Vernon. As they were crossing the bridge at Madison Avenue, a trolley car, of which John Grady of 1,690 Park Avenue was the motorman, crashed into them. Both men were knocked off and badly bruised.

Smith went home and was confined to his bed yesterday as a result of his injuries. Langmore was taken to Harlem Hospital with a severe scalp wound. He became unconscious and was said to be suffering from contusion of the brain. Grady was arrested and paroled by Magistrate Brann, to appear in Harlem Police Court this morning.

REJOICING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Thanks to President Kruger for Release of Reformers.

LONDON, May 31.—The Johannesburg Standard telegraphs that the release of all the members of the Reform Committee, with the exception of Messrs. Rhodes, Hammond, Farrar, and Phillips, the four leaders, who were originally condemned to death, has caused widespread rejoicing in the Transvaal and elsewhere in South Africa.

When the fact became known, President Krüger, to whom the release is due, was enthusiastically cheered. The members of the Johannesburg Exchange sent a telegram to President Krüger expressing to him their warmest thanks for his generous action, which, they declared, would have a beneficial effect throughout South Africa.

The dispatch adds that confidence is felt that the President will extend his generosity to the four leaders, who are still in jail under sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment.

PRETORIA, May 31.—President Krüger and Secretary of State Leyds emphatically deny the statements made by Seymour Fort, who was private secretary to Lord Loch when the latter was British High Commissioner in South Africa. Mr. Fort, as cabled here, asserted that Dr. Jameson designed to make a rush on Pretoria and seize documents proving the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance between the Transvaal and Germany.

Both the President and Secretary of State declare that the republic would not tolerate the interference of Germany, France, or any other power in her internal or external affairs.

The release of the political prisoners has caused great rejoicing here. A crowd enthusiastically cheered President Krüger as he was leaving the Executive building after announcing that the prisoners would be set at liberty.

BITTEN BY THEIR PET DOGS.

Arthur Brinkwort and Mrs. Renning Severely Injured.

Arthur Brinkwort, eight years old, son of John Brinkwort, an expressman of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and College Avenue, was playing with a big mastiff at his home Saturday afternoon. The dog was sulky, and the boy poked him in the ribs. The dog seized the boy's right hand in his mouth and chewed it. The boy tried to get free, using his other hand to push the dog away. The mastiff also bit the left hand. The boy's father freed him by driving the dog away with a club. He afterward shot the dog. Both hands are badly injured.

Mrs. William Renning of Monastery Street and Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, owned a Spitz dog which was a great pet. The animal became mad yesterday afternoon and bit Mrs. Renning on the right arm, making a lacerated wound nearly two inches long. Mrs. Renning screamed, and relatives who went to her assistance killed the dog. Mrs. Renning was taken to the Pasteur Institute, in this city, for treatment.

LAFAYETTE STUDENTS SUSPENDED.

Revival of Hazing — A Freshman Branded with Lighted Cigars.

EASTON, Penn., May 31.—It is stated that four students of the sophomore class of Lafayette College have been suspended for hazing, and that others are on the list. The men suspended are all cast for prominent parts in the sophomore play that was to be given at commencement, and, in consequence, the performance, it is said, will be abandoned.

The hazings are a surprise, as the college authorities are very strict about this offense. One freshman who was hazed was badly frightened by a discharge of fireworks. Another, it is said, while being initiated into a new fraternity, was branded with lighted cigars.

Several of the higher class men are said to be involved.

SMALLPOX IN MORRO CASTLE.

Sixteen Patients in a Day—Spanish Victory Reported.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.—Private advices received in this city last night state that smallpox is raging at the Morro Castle, Havana. Sixteen patients were removed from the Morro to the hospital May 24.

MADRID, May 31.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that a Spanish force has defeated the rebels near Clenfuegos, killing fifty of them.

Leg Cut Off by a Horse Car.

Nellie Thompson, twenty-three years old, of 320 East Twenty-first street, was run over last evening at Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue by a horse car. Her right leg was almost cut off by the wheels. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the limb was amputated shortly before midnight. Her condition is critical. The driver of the car was Matthew Rader of 411 East Seventy-first Street, was arrested for reckless driving.

Hotel Hammel to be Opened.

The Hotel Hammel, at Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I., will be opened today under the management of Westernacher & Winkopp. Mayor Wurster, Police Commissioner Welles, and other prominent Brooklyn officials will be present.

New Schedule to Greenwood Lake.

The New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway's new train schedule, taking effect Friday, May 29, at 12 o'clock noon, is especially suited to fishermen and other Summer sojourners at Greenwood Lake. Fast express trains in each direction. The black bass season opens on Decoration Day, and the sport at the lake promises to be unusually fine. Inquire at Erie Offices, 401 Broadway, 957 Broadway, Chambers Street and West Twenty-third Street ferries.—Adv.

A BLOW TO SOUND MONEY

SUCCESS OF SILVERITES IN KENTUCKY CAUSES GREAT REGRET.

Democrats Begin to Fear that the Free-Coinage Delegates Will Have Their Way at Chicago—Sound-Money Republicans Believe that Every Gain Silver Makes Weakens the Chance of Getting a Proper Financial Declaration.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Kentucky victory for free silver in the primaries held yesterday was a great disappointment for the sound-money Democrats here. To Secretary Carlisle, more than to any other Democrat, perhaps, it was a keen wound, as wide and deep as it was unexpected. As most of the Administration shared his hope and expectation that Kentucky would prove to be a bar against the onrushing tide, the force developed by the free-silver men was to them as unwelcome news as it was to the Secretary of the Treasury.

But Democrats are not the only politicians who regret the outcome in Kentucky. Republicans who have understood Major McKinley's persistent refusal to express opinions on the money question, and who therefore have justified it, say the action of the St. Louis Convention will explain it fully. Whatever the pressure may be from the East to make a sound-money declaration, the Republican Convention, it is feared, will be affected by the expectation that the Democratic Convention will be controlled by the advocates of free coinage. Every sound-money delegate elected to the Democratic Convention increased the chances for a good plank on finance at St. Louis.

If the elections from this time on shall turn largely toward free silver, and the delegates to Chicago shall promise to be largely for free silver, it is feared by Republicans who favor the gold standard that the St. Louis Convention will be weakened so thoroughly that it will be inevitable that the plank on money will be a straddle, prepared to divert the silver Republicans in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas, in which it is asserted by competent Republican observers, there is great danger that an out-and-out silver candidate would beat a straight sound-money man.

An effort will be made by sound-money Democrats in Ohio and Indiana to prevent those States from falling into line for silver, close upon Kentucky's example, and if it should be possible to hold those States the prospect for a sound-money outcome at Chicago would still be good. But the sound-money men will strive for delegates from California, Kansas, Florida, West Virginia, and Louisiana, and will relax no effort to send a strong band of rational and intelligent men to Chicago to argue with the emotional silverites against adopting a policy of party ruin. If the fanatical silverites are determined that the Democratic Party shall declare for "16 to 1, or bust," with the expectation that it will "16 to 1 and bust," it is assumed it will be possible to find many nominal silver men who will prefer to postpone a fight for silver coinage if it shall be made plain that such a contest must end in overwhelming Democratic defeat in those States upon which the party must rely to win, if win it may.

Some of the Southern Democrats are amazed and alarmed at their own success. They know how much they owe to the Democracy of the North. It was their intention to make a great shout for free coinage at home and meekly swallow a sound-money platform at Chicago.

There is no doubt that the conservative element might prevail at Chicago if it was not for the binding force of the unit rule. Two or three delegates might be found in every delegation willing to brave censure at home for the sake of avoiding a fatal split in the party. They would in the aggregate turn the scale against the free-silver extremists.

Prominent sound-money Senators and Representatives did not feel much like talking to-day for publication over their future course. One of them said it was a good time to keep quiet. He did not think it wise to talk too much of bolting in advance of the demonstrated necessity for it, and believed the sound-money Democrats should await the course of events, prepared to take advantage of any turn in their favor. Some of the Democratic members from the East are discouraged at the prospect. They do not think it will be possible to check the free-coinage sentiment within the party or accomplish anything in their States with a millstone of a National silver ticket around their necks. Some of them believe that a partial victory at Chicago, resulting in a straddling platform, would not mend matters, and that the best thing for the party and the country is to permit a free-coinage ticket to march to defeat in November, without even the opposition of a gold Democratic candidate. They argue that the votes of Democratic business men for McKinley, if he should stand on anything resembling a sound-money platform, would be the most effective way of demonstrating the opinion of the country on the subject, and that a third candidate might mar the emphasis of this expression.

PROTECTIONISTS FOR McKINLEY.

Their Tariff League Sends Out Petitions for Use at St. Louis.

Secretary Wilbur F. Wakeman of the American Protective Tariff League has started his machine at full pressure in the interests of the candidacy of Major McKinley. The league, by its foundation principles, is not given to politics, but to the advancement of the high protective tariff idea. On occasion, however, it has been found that its machinery is available for the game of practical politics. Mr. Wakeman's present diversion consists of a direct appeal to be made by the members of the league to National delegates to vote for Major McKinley.

He has distributed several thousand copies of the petition with the accompanying note:

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1896.

Dear Sir: If you favor the nomination of William McKinley for President, please have the accompanying petition to your own delegate at the Republican National Convention signed as generally as possible; and on June 11 (Thursday) send the same to your delegate at St. Louis by mail. Also please notify me by the same mail how many persons signed the petition. Yours truly,

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,
Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

With these notes are postal cards for a return of the number of petitions and the signatures on each. Mr. Wakeman expects to thus manufacture a "popular uprising" for the benefit of the doubtful delegates when they reach St. Louis.

IS REGARDED AS SETTLED.

Taken for Granted in the Northwest McKinley Will Be Nominated.

Ansel Oppenheim of St. Paul, a railroad man of prominence in the Northwest and a Democrat, was in this city yesterday.

"The nomination of McKinley by the Republicans is regarded as so nearly a foregone conclusion that the interest in the convention has died out," he said. "Nobody talks politics much in Minnesota. I cannot remember the time when there was so little interest manifested two weeks before a National Convention."

"Will the Minnesota Democrats favor a free-coinage platform at Chicago?"

"No, I do not think so. But people in the West generally think the convention will be controlled by the free-coinage element, and will declare for silver in the platform. If that be done I believe the gold Democrats will bolt from the convention and nominate a candidate of their own on a sound-money platform."

Mr. Hackett May Lose His Place.

Trouble ahead for Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee was reported from Oneida County last night. W. E. Lewis of that county, it was said, is after Mr. Hackett's seat as a member of the State Committee, on an anti-Platt platform. The trouble which Senator Coggeshall made for the regular Platt organization last Fall, the fact that Chairman of the County Committee Davies has joined the McKinley League, and that Herkimer County, which is now in control of Warner Miller, is in Mr. Hackett's Congressional district, all combined are likely to keep Mr. Hackett busy if he cares to retain his control. Mr. Hackett, however, said he was not yet worried in the slightest degree over the situation.

Police Court Colloquy.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Judge—Why don't you answer whether or not you are guilty?

Prisoner—I refuse to commit myself.

Judge—I'll save you the trouble—six months.

NEW "CLUBS" BY THE DOZEN.

Raines Law as It Affects Drivers of Beer Wagons.

Beer clubs and liquor stores under the guise of social clubs have been steadily multiplying in numbers, especially in the Tenderloin district. The decision of Judge Daly, in Rochester, in favor of clubs selling liquors to their members on Sunday prevents the police from interfering with them, and until the authorities are able to sift the genuine clubs from the bogus beer and liquor establishments that parade under that guise, the police cannot well interfere.

Capt. Pickett of the Tenderloin Precinct said yesterday, that since the Raines law went into effect between forty and fifty clubs have been organized in that district, and now there are altogether about 120 genuine and suspicious clubs there. Of liquor stores and saloons that have taken out hotel licenses there are between fifty and sixty in that precinct. In regard to the requirements for a hotel, that was a matter for the Building Department to attend to, he said, and the police themselves cannot make arrests if the so-called hotels are not provided with the necessary fire escapes, cemented lower floors, and thick partition walls.

Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundreth Street Station House said yesterday, that two liquor stores had been converted into hotels within the past two days. One firm intends to turn out the tenants from their flats over the store, and change it into a genuine hotel, and in the meantime has fitted up ten beds in various parts of the building, including the parlor and dining room. The police had arrested what they believed to be a bogus hotel man about a week ago, but as he proved that he had sold sandwiches with beer, the Magistrate in Harlem Police Court discharged him.

In the Sixty-eighth Street Station House the Sergeant at the desk said that one liquor store was changed to a hotel on Saturday, but he had not heard of any clubs being organized.

The beer bottlers have, it is said, greatly extended their trade. The Sunday growler system has been given up on account of the new law, and most families and individuals now buy a stock of bottled beer on Saturday for Sunday's consumption. The beer bottlers allow their drivers a commission on all customers they secure, and the drivers have thus been able to earn $25 to $30 a week besides their wages of $18 a week. The employers reduced the wages to $8 a week several days ago, but the men are quite content, as they still make much more money than formerly.

The drivers of keg and barrel wagons who deliver to the liquor stores and saloons, however, have not been benefited by the new law, and complained to District Assembly No. 220. The officers of this body could not see how to help these dissatisfied drivers, as their wages were not reduced, and they were getting full union rates. The assembly will, however, hold a meeting soon and see what can be done in the matter.

SUNDAY LAW IN NEW-JERSEY.

Detectives Busy in Jersey City—Saloons Closed in Hoboken.

The Sunday law was again enforced in Jersey City yesterday, and although only two arrests were made it is understood that much evidence was secured by private detectives, and that it will be laid before the Grand Jury to-morrow. The detectives sent out by the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League Societies were augmented by a score of private detectives employed by the Law and Order Society. These came from New-York, it being deemed advisable to employ strangers, as being less liable to recognition by sentinels employed by the saloon keepers.

In Hoboken the law was more strictly observed than at any time since the Sunday movement began. The police made no attempt to enforce it, nor had they anything to do with the fact that very few saloons were open. They merely noted the places doing business, and to-day will report the violations of the law to the Prosecutor, as usual.

The observance of the law was brought about by the Hoboken Innkeepers' Protective Association. Official notices were sent out Saturday afternoon notifying all members of the association that if they opened their saloons it would be at their own peril, because the association had decided not to pay any more fines imposed for violation of the law. As a consequence, all members kept their saloons closed. It was a reality and not a pretense, and only the saloons kept by persons not members of the association were open.

The association also appointed a committee to wait on Mayor Fagan and ask him to instruct the police to enforce the Sunday laws against all kinds of trade, as the statutes provide.

More Brooklyn "Hotels" Opened.

The excise law was enforced in the usual manner in Brooklyn yesterday. There were more so-called hotels in operation than on previous Sundays. The District Attorney, who is by law the only official that can take decisive action in enforcing the law, has been in Brooklyn so seldom since the law went into effect that he knows very little of what is going on, and so the hotels are allowed to keep open, notwithstanding the police believe the law is being violated. There were thirty-six arrests for intoxication from Saturday midnight to 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

BURGLARS MALTREAT A WOMAN.

Bind and Gag Her and Cover Her with a Mattress and Sofa.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 31.—Three masked men robbed Mrs. Martha Townsend's farmhouse Saturday night.

The robbers knocked at the door, and asked for the hired man, and when they were informed that he was out they knocked the woman down and choked her into insensibility.

They bound and gagged her, and to make sure that she would not get away or scream they covered her with a mattress and laid a sofa on top of the mattress. They then ransacked the house, and secured about $150 worth of plunder.

Mrs. Townsend, who is a widow, lives alone in an isolated farmhouse, about seven miles south of this city. She is in a precarious condition. The surrounding country is being searched by angry farmers for the robbers.

GLADSTONE ON CHURCH UNITY.

His Letter to the Papal Secretary on the Anglican Question.

LONDON, May 31.—Mr. Gladstone's letter to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, on the subject of a reunion of the Christian Churches will be published to-morrow by the newspapers here. It will occupy two columns.

Mr. Gladstone contends that a condemnation of the Anglican orders by Rome would morally be a stride toward excommunication; would make more conspicuous the religious differences of the Churches, and enhance the difficulty of future reconciliation. Nevertheless, he says, he does not expect an early restitution of the Christian unity which marked the Church's early history.

He welcomes the Pope's command that an investigation should be held as to the validity of the Anglican orders, and details the advantages that are likely to accrue therefrom.

ELECTION TO-DAY IN OREGON.

Congressmen and State Legislators to be Chosen—Three Tickets.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 31.—Oregon will to-morrow elect two Congressmen, one Supreme Court Judge, and an entire set of legislative, county, and city officers. Republicans, Democrats, and Populists have candidates in every county and city, and in many instances the independents have a ticket in the field.

Although the election will have significance and interest, being the opening gun of the great campaign, the result cannot be accepted as a criterion of what is to come, owing to the disturbed condition of the three parties in Oregon.

On the result of the election of members of the Legislature depends the return of Senator John H. Mitchell to the United States Senate. The free-silver friends of the Senator are confident of his re-election, but the result will be close.

Five-Year-Old Child Shot.

Rheingold Teich, five years old, of 317 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was shot in the left breast while sitting in the window of his parent's residence about 9 o'clock last night by a nearly spent pistol bullet. The wound is not serious.

MAY ADJOURN SATURDAY

THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS DRAWING NEAR TO ITS CLOSE.

Only a Few Matters of Importance That Require Attention—Consideration of Appropriation Bills Almost Completed—Vote on Butler's Bond Measure to be Taken in the Senate To-morrow—May Be a Night Session.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—"I believe we may be able to adjourn by Saturday next," said Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, yesterday. "The session may run until Monday, but there is really no good reason why we should not have a final adjournment on the day I have named. All of the appropriation bills are enrolled, with the exception of the contested items in conference, and these can be enrolled on short notice."

Senator Allison is not alone in this opinion, and, for the purpose of getting away at the earliest possible moment, it is understood the Senate, after to-morrow, will begin its daily sessions at 11 o'clock, and remain in session as late as 7 o'clock. One night session will perhaps be necessary, on Tuesday, for the Senate has agreed that on that day it will take a final vote on the anti-bond bill.

It is the general impression that a vote will be had before adjournment on the Filled Cheese bill, which already has passed the House, although a vigorous opposition will be offered to it in the Senate. The understanding is that the Senate will endeavor to pass the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto the day following similar action on that measure by the House. But little, if any, debate is anticipated.

The conferees on the Post Office Appropriation bill have agreed upon practically all items, except the Gorman amendment restricting the consolidation of Post Offices by the Postmaster General. It is predicted the House will accede to this amendment. The first conference on this bill was not held until last Saturday, although it passed both houses more than a month ago.

The only matters that will be likely to cause debate in other appropriation bills in conference are the sectarian school question, in the Indian bill; the decrease of the number of battleships, the limitation of the price to be paid for armor, and the proviso forbidding the employment by contractors of naval officers on leave, in the Naval bill; a question as to sectarian charities in the District of Columbia bill, and a like question in regard to District of Columbia hospitals, in the Sundry Civil bill.

It is expected that the Phillips Labor Commission bill, the Erdman Arbitration bill, the New-Mexico bond bill, and the Alaska Salmon Fishery bill will be called up in the House to-morrow, under suspension of the rules.

The Committee on Rules may report an order setting aside two additional days besides Monday on which motions to pass bills by suspension of the rules will be in order. This, however, will not be done unless the passage of the joint resolution fixing the date of final adjournment shall be delayed until late in the week. When once that resolution shall pass, the six days next preceding the day named for the close of the session will become suspension days, under the standing rules of the House.

SERVICES FOR A HEROIC FIREMAN.

William H. Janes's Widow and Children Given over $1,000.

The memorial services held in the Prohibition Park Auditorium, Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday afternoon were attended by over 5,000 people, in honor of William H. Janes, the late Chief of the North Shore Volunteer Fire Department, who was killed by the caving in of a chimney while descending a ladder at a fire at Elm Park a month ago. The members of the Fire Department attended in large numbers, while the members of the Wyandotte Hook and Ladder Company, of which the hero was a member at the time of his death, were present in a body.

The services were begun with a prayer by the Rev. Charles R. Kingsley, pastor of Emmanuel Church. Henry P. Morrison, County Engineer, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, made the opening address, in which he referred briefly to the life of the late chief, and told his many daring acts in the discharge of his duty.

Addresses were made by George M. Pinney, Jr., John De Morgan, and M. J. Kenny, residents of New-Brighton. Miss Nellie Hillyer, Mr. Rycraft, and Mrs. Rycraft contributed to the music as part of the programme by singing solos. A collection was taken for the relief of the widow and orphans of the deceased, and over $1,000 was received.

HALF A HUNDRED HORSES BURNED.

Destructive Fire in a Stable at 319 East Fifty-third Street.

Four alarms were rung soon after 11 o'clock last night for a fire in Herman Bohlman's boarding stable, a five-story brownstone building, at 319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street.

The fire was discovered by the watchman, who is known only as John, who, with his wife and one child, lived in the building. They got out safely.

A policeman was across the street when the watchman rushed out, and he sent in an alarm. Then, with half a dozen other men, he rushed into the building and released twenty-five horses. The other fifty horses perished. The entire building was wrecked. It was valued at $75,000. The loss of horses and vehicles is estimated at about $15,000. In the burned building were stored a number of wagons belonging to retail dealers in the neighborhood. These were all destroyed.

McKinley's Silence.

From The Chicago Journal, (Rep.)

The newspapers which have constituted themselves the McKinley organs persist in saying that the demand that Mr. McKinley declare himself on the money question comes only from his political enemies. Nothing could be more untrue. Did it come from none but his opponents it would come with much less force. It is those who want to be his friends and really hope to support him who make this demand most emphatically. It is not what he has said in the past, but what he should declare now, in order to be in strict harmony with the trend of public opinion as to where public safety lies, that they want to hear from him at this time.

They look to him as the leader, but want to know which way he was going. The forks of the road are just ahead, and they know it.

New Use for Policemen's Helmets.

From The Philadelphia Call.

In front of a shop within a few blocks of Girard College dangle a number of neat-looking hanging baskets, each with its bright quota of flowers and vines. But these hanging baskets have something of a novelty in appearance that leads passers-by to stop for a second look and take time to smile. About every other one of the eight or nine baskets is an inverted policeman's helmet, done up with a coat of varnish and suspended by wires. Several seasons of vigilant tours of beats are represented, and from the neat appearance of the headgear the former owner, or owners, had no head-smashing experiences.

The Democracy and the Currency.

From The Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

One of the best traditions of the Democratic Party, from which it never departed save in 1868, and then to its cost, is the preservation of National credit and a sound currency. If the party, false to this tradition, shall rally itself to a passing craze for silver monometallism, it will be defeated ignobly. The punishment will be the keener because it will be administered at the hands of the party's own membership. The machinery of a party may, through abuse of its power, place a political organization in a false light, but no machinery of a party can control the action of its membership upon the day of election.

BURYING THE ST. LOUIS DEAD.

Ninety Funerals in the Two Cities Yesterday—Three More Victims.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Grand and Florissant Avenues, the main thoroughfares of Bellefontaine and Calvary Cemeteries, were covered to-day with a continuous stream of carriages following the victims of the tornado to their last resting places. There was a sunless sky, and the sombre clouds dripped a misty rain as if nature was weeping at her own dreadful work. Fifty-one of the victims were buried to-day in this city, and thirty-nine in East St. Louis.

A panic was prevented to-night at Union Station by the prompt work of a special detail of fifty policemen. The 50,000 visitors who had viewed the ruins gathered at the station about 8 o'clock. The Midway, the grand hall on the second floor, the waiting rooms, and every passageway was packed with humanity. It was impossible to open the gates.

Assistant Chief Kieley marshaled his men at the Twentieth Street entrance and began forcing the crowd through the baggage tramway to the train sheds. It took half an hour to relieve the pressure.

Women fainted, children screamed, and men fought. Three women were injured and eight children were separated from their friends. There are probably 1,000 strangers in the lower half of the city to-night wandering helpless in the dark ruins.

The work of searching the ruins has gone steadily on. Two hundred work house prisoners were set to work upon the ruins of the City Hospital. Health Officer Starkloff is of the opinion that a number of bodies are under the ruins, and the work was pushed with vigor.

Lack of labor in East St. Louis hampers search work. The labor agitator is abroad in that city, and his infamous work has had its effect, as in some cases $1 an hour was demanded for searching the ruins.

The only addition to the death list in St. Louis to-day is Carlo Alfonero, a peddler, who died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital at 9 P. M.

Three patients died in St. Mary's Hospital in East St. Louis to-day. They were John Kelley, Mrs. Ellen Hennessy, and Adolph Hanschel. Most of the work there is directed to searching the ruins of the Vandalia freight depot, and other buildings about the eastern approach of the Eads Bridge.

All the railroads have placed on sale "tornado rate" tickets at all points within a radius of 250 miles of St. Louis, and to-day there are 50,000 strangers here viewing the ruins.

Relief work has been systematized. Dr. W. W. Boyd, Chairman of the committee, says that 3,500 deserving applicants received assistance to-day. The fund for this purpose this morning footed up $91,568. The mails are beginning to bring subscriptions from the whole country. While the demand for help is great, it is still believed that the citizens of this city will be able to care for all without appealing for outside help.

The exaggeration of damage to large buildings and hotels by newspaper correspondents is the cause of much indignation. Not one large hotel in this city suffered even temporary inconvenience.

The convention auditorium, which was represented to be almost obliterated, is reported to be slightly damaged. Contractor McCune has repaired the building, and to-morrow it will be turned over to the Business Men's League ready for occupation. The city is rapidly recovering from the shock of the disaster, and very soon the storm will be only a date in local history.

HAD HIS CALLER ARRESTED.

Mr. Morgan's ex-Brother-in-Law Was Drunk and Disorderly.

The usually placid neighborhood of West Seventy-fifth Street was the scene of a disturbance Saturday night. A tall, good-looking young man, who was visiting at 161, was the storm centre, and after he had repeatedly refused to leave the house, he was arrested at the request of James Morgan, who lives at that number. He was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, charged with being drunk and disorderly. The young man gave his name as Edward F. Yerkes, and his address as Philadelphia.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Crane asked Yerkes why he did not leave Mr. Morgan's house when ordered to do so.

"I have various reasons for not obeying that order," he said.

"State one of them," said the Magistrate.

"I refuse to do so," replied Yerkes.

As Mr. Morgan did not appear to press the complaint, Yerkes was discharged.

A rumor that the young man is the son of Charles T. Yerkes, the millionaire, was denied at the house of the Morgans last evening. Mrs. Morgan said he lived in Philadelphia.

Yerkes was married to a sister of James Morgan. She procured a divorce from him two years ago and went to live with her mother. James Morgan said last evening:

"Mr. Yerkes visits our house at times, usually after he has been drinking. We have had trouble with him before, but never so bad as this. He was ugly and refused to leave the house when ordered to do so, and we had him arrested."

The Morgans house is one of the best in a very fine row. They have only lived in the neighborhood about three months.

HAROLD HAGEDORN STILL MISSING

He Once Before Ran Away from His Father's House.

The Staten Island police yesterday sent out a general alarm for Harold Hagedorn, the son of a New-York broker, who resided with his parents, at New-Brighton. Young Hagedorn is twelve years old, and attended Hawkins's private school, at New-Brighton. On Thursday afternoon the missing boy left the school at 3 o'clock, and since then nothing has been known of his whereabouts.

The boy, when he left his home on Thursday morning, had considerable money in his possession, and it is feared by his parents, that some person, knowing that the boy had money, induced him to run away, and that he has been kidnapped.

Young Hagedorn once before ran away from home, and was found several days later living with boys in the slums of the village. Although the police and his parents have sreached every part of Staten Island they have been unable to find any trace of the runaway child. The boy is described as being dressed in a blue coat and vest, and light-colored knickerbockers, and wore a derby hat.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Colville Frankland of England.

—GILSEY—William A. Sutherland of Rochester.

—WESTMINSTER—Gen. Russell Hastings of Bermuda.

—BUCKINGHAM—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—GRAND UNION—Robert E. Peary, United States Navy.

—HOFFMAN—Congressman Seth L. Milliken of Maine.

—PLAZA—Gen. Thmas C. Lyons, Governor of Bermuda.

—MURRAY HILL—William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

—HOLLAND—E. T. Jeffery, President of the Rio Grande Railroad Company, and James F. Joy of Detroit.

—PARK AVENUE—William D. Dickey, Justice of the New-York Supreme Court, and ex-Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Justice Edgar L. Fursman of the New-York Supreme Court, Frank P. Hastings of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington, and Berlah Wilkins of Washington.

—WALDORF—Baron and Baroness Seckendorff, from China; Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, and Mrs. George Hearst of San Francisco.

COMING EVENTS.

—City Council of New-York, Irish National Federation of America, to prepare for convention of the Irish race in Dublin Sept. 1, room 26, Cooper Union, 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening.

—Kings County Democratic General Committee meeting

BELMONT AND BROOKLYN

TWO BIG RACES TO BE DECIDED DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.

Handspring and Hastings to Race for the Belmont Stakes and Cup at Morris Park on Tuesday—Clifford Will Be the Favorite for the Brooklyn Handicap on Thursday—St. Maxim, Handspring, Sir Walter, Hornpipe, and Others That May Go.

Philip J. Dwyer's crack three-year-old, Handspring, will leave his training quarters at the Brooklyn track this morning for Morris Park, where he will run tomorrow in the race for the Belmont Stakes and Cup. His principal—possibly his only—competitor in the race will be Hastings, but there has been so much talk as to the relative merits of the pair that the two as starters are sufficient to arouse the liveliest interest among racing men, and there will certainly be a great crowd on hand to see the pair tried out for the rich prize.

Hastings's performance on Saturday, when he was worked out for a mile and three furlongs, after having been ridden and driven to win the Toboggan Handicap, in which he was a starter, did not serve to make many friends for him. So it is very generally thought that, unless he starts a very much improved horse to-morrow, Handspring will have an easy time of it in the race. It is said for the Belmont colt that he is a very bad work horse, and that he does and will race very much better than he will do in his work. His performance on Saturday may result in a couple of trainers starting their horses in the race in the hope that they can beat the Belmont candidate for the second money. None of them seem to have any confidence in the ability of their charges to defeat Handspring.

It is very unfortunate that Requital and One I Love are both under the weather with the prevailing sickness of the grip type, and will, therefore, be unable to face the starter, as the presence of one or both of them would add very much to the interest in the race. Those that are possibilities among the starters are Hamilton II., Silver II., Abuse, and Formal.

Sims will, of course, have the mount on Handspring, and to Griffin will be given the task of trying to make Hastings run all the way in a race of a mile and three-eighths. Griffin is a most capable jockey in every way, but there are many who think that the chances of the Belmont colt would be materially improved if he could have a stronger rider in the saddle for to-morrow's race. Hastings is a colt that apparently requires hard riding from the very start of the race up to the last stride that is taken, and one that will race against a slow donkey or a fast racer according as he is driven and forced to do it. For this reason alone it would be very gratifying to the friends of Mr. Belmont and his colt if some strong lad like Taral was in the saddle for this race, as he would be able to drive the horse all the journey, something that Griffin's lack of strength may prevent him from doing, and so perhaps prevent the colt from being seen at his best. In the interest of a true-run race and one that should be a final test as to the merits of the pair, it would seem to be good policy to leave nothing undone that can be done to help Hastings to make a better show than he did in his race of Saturday. There are a host of people who think that he is able to do much better.

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Tuesday's racing will bring the meeting of the Westchester Racing Association to a close, and then there will come the opening of the Brooklyn track for a meeting of fourteen days, lasting until the 20th inst. The feature of the opening day will of course be the running of the Brooklyn Handicap, at a mile and a quarter.

Clifford will go to the post as hot a favorite as was ever seen for the event, as the one horse that it has been generally expected would be able to give him a race, Henry of Navarre, has been declared out of the event. This is unfortunate, but it could not well be helped, and about every one, except perhaps the layers of the odds, will think that Mr. Belmont did the right thing in declaring him out, when it had been proved to his owner's complete satisfaction, that the great colt had no chance in the race. Henry of Navarre's recent work has been anything but satisfactory, and for that reason Mr. Belmont decided not to start the horse, because he knew that there would be thousands of dollars bet on him to beat the crack of the Rogers string. Mr. Belmont's action has saved these would-be backers their money, and he therefore did an honorable thing as soon as he found his horse had no chance.

On his races of Thursday and Saturday last it certainly looks as if no other horse in the race has a chance against such a filer in either mud or dust as is the Western champion. Clifford has never before shown here in the East such form as he showed at Morris Park last week. If he holds as good until Thursday it seems certain that nothing but an accident can beat him in the race.

Yet there are owners who think they have a chance even against so good a horse as he has shown himself. The Messrs. Fleischmann think that in St. Maxim they have the one that can take the measure of the colt that looks to have the race at his mercy. They had engaged Hill to ride St. Maxim, but after Mr. Galway decided that Belmar would not be a starter in the race, and gave up his call on Sims, they engaged him in case he did not have to ride Handspring. This he will have to do, if the latter should have so easy a race of it for the Belmont that he will be able to go in the Brooklyn Handicap. Mr. Dwyer says that his great colt will certainly start in the Brooklyn Handicap unless the race for the Belmont should take so much out of him that it would be dangerous to send him to the post two days later. Such a thing as that he does not anticipate, as he believes that Handspring will win the Belmont without having to make any very great effort.

Mr. Belmont will probably be represented by Keenan, as he seems to be better than Dorlan, but neither one of them seems to be good enough to give either Clifford or St. Maxim a race. Sir Walter is certain to be a starter, and his trainer thinks he will run a much better race on Thursday than he did in the Metropolitan Handicap. He will serve as the pacemaker for the party, as he will have to win from the front if he wins at all.

Hornpipe is down as a certain starter for the race, and he will certainly go if by any chance the track should happen to be muddy. Lakeland is very confident that he is so good just now that the horse that beats him will be the winner of the race. He has two other strings to his bow in Counter Tenor and Emma C. The former will probably carry the colors of Col. Ruppert, even though the winning of the race seems out of the range of possibilities after his last race, in which he seemed to have lost all the speed he showed in the Metropolitan Handicap. Emma C. will probably not start.

Lazzarone will carry the colors of the Messrs. Beard of the Erie stable, and he has worked well enough to make his owners think he has a chance for at least a part of the money. He will have a good pilot in Doggett, and the pair should be able to make the cracks do their very best to get the rich prize. Nanki Pooh is in the second string for the stable, but he will probably not go to the post.

This seems to complete the list of probable starters for the race, as there are no others in the list that it looks worth paying the cost of sending to the post for a try at the money. Ben Brush will certainly not run, for he is still in the West with the rest of M. F. Dwyer's horses. Lake Shore is not fit for a race as yet. Nothing is heard of Saragossa, who was a big tip for the race in the early Spring, and he will probably not be a starter even though he has been backed to win a fortune.

The field will be a small one for the race, but it will be one of the very highest class, and the event should prove to be one of the best races ever had for the prize. It will be the fourth race of the afternoon, and will be run at about 4:30, so that people who cannot give up the whole of the afternoon to the races can have a chance to see this big event decided.

TROTTERS ARRIVE AT FLEETWOOD.

Candidates for the Purses This Week Ready for the Word.

The harness racers had a rest yesterday at both the driving parks in this vicinity. Their vacation was an enforced one, caused by the heavy shower that fell soon after midnight Saturday, and left the tracks at Parkway and Fleetwood so muddy that anything like fast work was impracticable. The members of the two clubs evidently realized the situation without leaving either city, and the usual large gathering for the first of the week was omitted.

As there are some good-sized purses to be competed for at Morrisania this week, the horses are beginning to come in from various points. Some of the stables that have been making the Southern tour left Baltimore last week before the meeting at Pimlico had ended, and arrived at Fleetwood on Saturday. Millard F. Sanders, who has Claymore, Nettie Wilkes, Antecoyne, and other trotters from a breeding farm at Morrisville, Penn., was landed about the same time. Roy Miller, a trainer from Macon, Ga., who had the fast stallion Merman out last year, is also on hand early with the trotter Dennis, entered in the 2:15 class; Berkshire Courier, a pacer, formerly owned by Daniel O'Dell of this city, and other fliers that have been named in the slow classes, such as Straightline and Burleigh. The remainder of the campaigners that had to remain over at Baltimore for the delayed card on Saturday left the track at Pimlico yesterday morning, and, coming through by express, reached Fleetwood last evening. In this second consignment from Maryland was John E. Turner, who trains at Amble, Penn., and who has several candidates for the fast classes, such as Roetta Soap in the 2:15 trot, Simmons in the 2:12 pace, and Jettie in the 2:18 trot. Charles Nolan, a veteran among turfmen, hailing from Centre Square, near Philadelphia, has a money-winning stable this season, made up of Dalgetty, Madison Chief, Fashnation, Scranton Belle, and others that have been prominent at Baltimore.

The Academy Hotel Stables from the Maryland metropolis are also here, headed by the pacer Rebus, who has been a consistent performer during the past four seasons. Up to last night about one hundred of the horses engaged in the nine classes this week had put in an appearance, and were assigned to quarters on the hill back of the clubhouse. E. M. Lockwood brought Marble Chief from Poughkeepsie for the 2:21 trot, and Crownmount, who is entered in the 2:18 trot. Howard Hayden made the short trip from Parkway with his string, the star of which is the fleet little Island Girl that scored 2:17¼ on Saturday over the half-mile course, and could probably have gone a couple of seconds faster. Her measure is likely to be taken in the 2:18 class on Friday when Jettie, Azmon, Baron Crisp, Claymore, and Ashmaid are among those she must meet.

Brooklyn has quite a representation in the list, and on Friday will furnish the special attraction. This is the sweepstakes of $750 for Newsboy, Touch Me Not, and Moscoe, the same three pacers that battled for a like stake at Parkway last Friday. Newsboy got the money then, and the conditions of the original agreement between the owners call for a second race at Fleetwood.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Plenty of Good Driving Material Offered This Week.

While the first part of this month saw quite a lively trade in all kinds of harness horses, the market, both public and private, was rather quiet last week. W. D. Grand held his regular sales, at which the stock that came up to the present high standard of quality and style was in ready demand. The change in the plans of the Messrs. Tichenor, who had intended bringing a select consignment from Chicago and offering it on Friday, cut short the auction programme at the American Horse Exchange.

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This week will be much more lively, as Mr. Grand announces four public sales, commencing this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Meadow Brook stud contributes a select lot of Virginia-bred stock, for riding and driving, that has been on exhibition in the Exchange Stables since Friday. For to-morrow there is a special attraction in the closing out of Joseph E. Widener's stable. That careful and critical collector from Philadelphia has won many blue ribbons at Madison Square Garden, and comes with fresh triumphs from the show just ended in the Quaker City. After the Widener lot, Andrews & McDonald of Greenwich, Ohio, make their last contribution of the season to the metropolitan market. There are also some smaller consignments for Tuesday, including one from William L. Elkins of Philadelphia. Wednesday's business is the monopolized by William Bryant of Marion, Ohio, whose annual sale of coachers and high-class carriage horses never fails to attract the local fanciers. There is a combination of material for Thursday limited to 150 head of stock, along with carriages, wagons, harness, and other equipments for driving.

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This is the time when people who go to the country are selecting vehicles suitable for the Summer outing. It is not always easy to find just the sort of wagon that is needed for general utility, as was proved by the experience of a customer who made a tour of the repositories last week. He wanted a strongly built wagon for hotel use at a resort several miles from a railway station. It must have three seats that could be removed in case an extra load of trunks arrived with the passengers. After a search through some of the up-town establishments that are supposed to keep everything in this line the order still remained unfilled. Then a friend recommended Studebaker's, on Canal Street, near Broadway, and there he found the desired article. There is scarcely anything in the way of driving equipment that cannot be found at this big repository. Just now surreys are the feature at Studebaker's, made in two styles, either cut under or with straight bottom.

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Further up town, on Fifth Avenue, H. M. Duncan is having a special sale of runabouts as appropriate to the season when city folk are getting ready for the seaside and the mountains. While these work-a-day sort of wagons are in demand, Mr. Duncan does not neglect to look after the fashion in the more showy vehicles, such as spider and Tilbury phaetons, cabriolets, and fancy traps. His long experience with the old firm of J. B. Brewster enables him to know just what New-Yorkers want, either for city or country use.

Steeplechase Meeting Next Fall.

The stewards of the National Steeplechase Association have decided to give a two days' meeting at Morris Park in the Autumn. The programme will include three steeplechases, or hurdle races each day; the final closing for fixed events to be September 13. All the entries to over night events will be free. It is also proposed to amend the rules so that three-year olds can run in the hurdle races in August.

French Derby Won by Champaubert.

PARIS, May 31.—The French Derby was run today, and was won by Champubert, with Champignon second, and Trebous third. There were sixteen starters. The winner was ridden by Boon.

New-Jersey Tennis Championships.

The tournament for the tennis championship of New-Jersey for both men and women will be held on the grounds of the Hoboken Valley Tennis Club, at Ridgewood, on July 3 and the following day. This tournament is open to all and entries close with D. C. Cox, the Secretary, at Ridgewood on June 1. Play will begin each day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Continuous Pool Championship.

A match at continuous pool has been arranged between Alfred De Oro, the champion of the world at the game and holder of the gold emblem, and Grant Eby of Springfield, Ohio. The match, which will be for $250 a side and the entire gate receipts, will be at 600 points, and will be played at Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, on the evenings of June 11, 12, and 13, 200 points being played each evening. De Oro is now practicing here, and Eby is in training in Pittsburg.

An Athletic Club at New-Rochelle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 31.—Plans are being matured to establish a permanent athletic organization in the village. Among those who are striving to found the association are the officers of the New-Rochelle Association, in whose hands the direction of the gymnasium was placed several years ago by Adrian Iselin, the builder and owner. H. T. Vulte, Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, a member of the New-York Athletic Club, and Vice President of the New-Rochelle Association, and Arthur E. Walradt, President of the association, are among those who are determined that the gymnasium shall become, as purposed by Mr. Iselin, a place for physical training as well as a place for social enjoyment. They have been already assured of support, and it is expected that plans for the organization will be completed by Autumn.

New-York Athletic Club Games.

The New-York Athletic Club will hold its annual Summer games Saturday, June 16, at Travers Island. The events, which are open to all amateurs, will be: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, (15 yards limit,) 880-yard run, (40 yards limit,) two-mile bicycle race, 120-yard hurdle race, one-fifth-of-a-mile hurdle race, throwing 16-pound hammer, putting 16-pound shot, and pole vault. Scratch events are running high jump, running broad jump, and one-mile bicycle race. Entries will close Wednesday with John C. Gulick, Secretary of the club. The fee is $1 for each event. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be the prizes. Admission to the grounds will be by invitation only.

Newark, 24; Wilmington, 4.

NEWARK, May 31.—Hard hitting, clever fielding, and general good support acorded Bristow's pitching gave Newark a one-sided victory over Wilmington this afternoon. McIntyre's pitching was wild. He seemed to have no control of the ball. Only eight innings were played to allow the Wilmington team to catch a train. The score:

Newark	1	6	0	5	8	7	2	0	—24
Wilmington	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Newark, 17; Wilmington, 6. Errors—Newark, 2; Wilmington, 7. Batteries—Bristow and Bothfuss; McIntyre and Wise. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Princeton-Orange Baseball Game.

The Orange Athletic Club baseball team will play Princeton 'Varsity nine Wednesday at 3:30 P. M. at Orange Oval. Early in the season Princeton defeated the Orange boys. The Orange team has improved since and a lively game is expected Wednesday. A. S. Priest will pitch.

CORNELL'S OARSMEN BUSY

THE MEN ARE IN FINE CONDITION AND EXPECT TO WIN.

Will Try to Make a New Record in the Race to be Rowed at Poughkeepsie—Members of the Crew to Go to Their Old Quarters on June 10—The Present Make-Up of the Crews That Are Practicing Daily on Lake Cayuga.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 31.—The announcement that the Regatta bill had not been finally defeated as a rider to the Naval Appropriations, but that it had been signed by President Cleveland and became a law on the 20th inst., has settled Cornell navy matters down now to uninterrupted preparation for the big quadrangular race on June 26. Courtney has his candidates out for three hours every afternoon.

Precisely at 4 o'clock each day four shells are put afloat in the inlet, two of them manned by 'Varsity men and the other two by the freshman candidates. Unless the lake is very rough, all four boats are taken out to the courses on the west shore of the lake and coached from the launch. The two 'Varsities were sent over the four-mile course yesterday. At the two-mile mark the freshmen joined the struggle, and for the remainder of the distance there was such a "scrap" as would have done honor to an all 'Varsity race. The first freshman boat led by a length for nearly the whole of the two last miles, but in the final spurt the first 'Varsity pulled up on them and crossed the line by a slight lead.

The work of all four of the crews was highly meritorious, considering the time of year and the late date on which practice was begun on the water. Courtney, of course, would not give out the time made in the race, but he wore a satisfied smile as the launch steamed back down the course to the boathouse, and his "sermon" to the candidates through his megaphone was not of the sternest order.

The first 'Varsity rowed yesterday, as it has been rowing for the week past, with Bentley, '98, at stroke; Ludlam, '98, No. 7; Troy, '96, No. 6; Johnston, '98, No. 5; Crawford, '97, No. 4; Moore, '98, No. 3; Freeborn, Captain, No. 2; Roe, '96, bow. Bentley is the young phenomenon who was taken to Henley last year as substitute stroke. Courtney considers him as already one of the best oarsmen he has ever coached, and still he is but a boy of nineteen yet, and is far from being fully developed. His stroke is strong and steady, but he is capable of hitting it up to the 55 notch when necessary. He is rowing in ideal form, his only fault being a tendency to run up the slide too fast for the other men.

Ludlam rowed at No. 3 in the '98 freshman boat, which defeated the Pennsylvania freshmen on Cayuga Lake in June. Ludlam, Bentley, he is junior-aged yet, being only nineteen, but is finely developed, and has a very level head. Troy, Johnston, Crawford, Moore, Freeborn, and Roe are all old and tried men, who have won their C's in a 'Varsity race; the first four were in the Cornell-American 'Varsity race which rowed at Poughkeepsie last year, and the last two rowed in the English 'Varsity at Henley.

The second 'Varsity, however, presents an aggregation of men who are little inferior to the eight just commented upon, and in practice during the past week they have twice defeated the "veterans" over the three-mile course. This second boat is now rowing with Briggs, '98, at stroke; Slade, '96, No. 7; Kinne, '97, No. 6; Odell, '97, No. 5; Spilman, '97, No. 4; Savage, '98, No. 3; Chriswell, '97, No. 2, and Tatum, '97, bow. Of their men, Slade, Tatum, Chriswell, and Spilman have all won their C's in 'Varsity races. Slade and Savage are both putting up a hard fight for places on the starboard side of the first boat, but Tatum, who rowed No. 2 in the American 'Varsity last year, is considered the most likely to win a place. In case he is transferred to the first boat, he will probably displace Ludlam at No. 7. Spillman of the port substitutes has been a little off form this year, but may yet pull himself together before the final choice of candidates. He rowed No. 2 in the Henley boat last year, and was considered one of the best men in the boat. If he displaces any one in the first boat it will probably be Crawford at No. 4, or, possibly, he will be given No. 2, and Capt. Freeborn will displace Crawford. It is rumored that even Capt. Freeborn may be beaten out of a seat in the first boat by some of the substitutes. This is a pretty good illustration of the Courtney rule that "no man is sure of his seat," not even the crew's Captain himself.

In giving an estimate of Cornell's prospects of winning the quadrangular race, it will be seen from the preceding that Courtney certainly has a superabundance of material from which to select his eight that will finally represent the carnelian and white. Relying on all the work of the individual men in the past, it seems very probable that Courtney will not only turn out a strong crew, but also one which will be able to break the four-mile record on June 26.

The prospects for a record-breaking freshman crew are of the best. The youngsters are mastering the stroke very fast, and are pulling well together. They are a fine lot of "babies" physically, and Courtney is very proud of their vim and dash. To-day the first freshman boat rowed, with Wagner at stroke, Raymond No. 7, Miller No. 6, Lender No. 5, Oddie No. 4, Otterson No. 3, Drake No. 2, and Grimshaw bow. They have been rowing in this order practically for the past week, and the contest for seats is probably closed. The second freshman boat is used as an all-around practice combination, sometimes containing two or three of the 'Varsity subs.

Cornell has this year probably the finest stock of boats and rowing paraphernalia in the country. Courtney is about done experimenting with the English side-seat boat, and it is practically settled that paper shells with the direct alignment of seats will be used by both crews in the races. An experiment, however, is being made with the new bent-handle oars invented by Davis of Detroit last year. The blades are like those of all oars, but the handles are bent inside the oarlock, so as to give freer leg play than the old straight oars did. The handles are attached by a swivel joint, so that the oarsmen get a direct purchase as the stroke equally with both hands. They have proved such a success with the 'Varsity that another set will probably be ordered for the freshmen immediately.

Courtney will probably leave for Poughkeepsie with four shells and the race trappings on June 9, and the 'Varsity and freshman candidates to the number of twenty-five will follow on June 10. The Cornell quarters will be the same as last year.

IN FINE HEALTH AND SPIRITS.

Yale's Henley Crew Will Leave in Excellent Physical Condition.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—What is now called the Yale Henley crew, otherwise known as the 'Varsity crew, has been shifted from Lake Whitney, a beautiful sheet of water three miles out from the Yale campus, and is once more at practice on the New-Haven Harbor. It had been intended when the eight that is to represent Yale in the English races in July abandoned the harbor for the lake that the men would continue the practice work there until just before the final shift was made from New-Haven to New-York June 6 to take the steamer for Europe. A course had been mapped out on the lake just the distance of the course that will have to be rowed at Henley, and it was a quiet spot where there wasn't the slightest danger of interruption to daily practice on account of rough water, an interruption that not infrequently happens when the crew rows on the harbor.

But that which was unexpected happened. After two weeks of regular training on the lake, danger threatened the physical condition of the men in the possibility of each one being attacked with malaria. Along in the afternoon, even in this warm weather, a dampness ladens the atmosphere about the lake, and it wasn't regarded as invigorating for young men who are to measure oars with the finest oarsmen of the Old World in about six weeks. An attack of malaria on two or three of the choice oarsmen of Yale University practically on the eve of the crew's departure for England would mean perhaps several weeks of a debilitated condition in each case, and such men would hardly be in prime condition to row at Henley.

Rather than run any risk, Capt. Treadway and the other officials of the Yale boating department made up their minds to retire with the crew from the lake to the harbor, and there it is now rowing. The air is better there. The men feel invigorated by the bracing ozone from the Sound, a vigor and a brace that could not be obtained in the hill-hidden lake. There was another disadvantage at the lake that was emphasized as the warm weather approached, and made the oarsmen very anxious to get away from the lake. A corporation owns this sheet of water, and it constitutes one of the sources of water supply to the City of New-Haven. All bathing is prohibited, therefore, by the company, and about all the crew could do was to have a few pails of water thrown over them, this to be followed by a thorough rub-down. But at the Yale boathouse on the banks of the Mill River there are all the modern bath improvements, the climax to which is a plunge into the river from the boathouse float after the two hours' hard pull. Then comes the hard rubbing, and the men leave the boathouse in fine feather. These facilities they missed at the lake.

The fact that the crew is going abroad is beginning to be more and more appreciated every day now, inasmuch as only a week remains in which the men will be in this country until they start to face the Englishmen. More attention is paid to the members of the eight by the university in general as the date for the departure of the crew approaches. Just at present, although the regular examinations have not begun for this year at Yale, the young men who are to sail on June 6 are in the very depth of their examination papers, a condition that comes ahead of time this year for their exclusive benefit. This is one of the many concessions that have been made to the 'Varsity men by the Faculty.

Just how much of a demonstration publicly will be made by the university, when the crew and substitutes leave New-Haven for New-York the day before the steamer is ready to sail has not been planned yet, but that the men will receive a "send-off" from their college mates such as no collection of Yale oarsmen has ever yet received is generally credited on the campus. However, it is believed that Capt. Bob Cook and the other directors of the athletic department of Yale University are liable to counsel a very quiet demonstration, they adhering to the belief that the less fuss made over the departure of the crew the better. But the enthusiasm and loyalty of the Yale undergraduates, the young fellows who have been chums of these oarsmen ever since they commenced last January to train for this great event on the other side of the Atlantic, are bound to be in evidence, and the travelers are, very likely, sure of one of the most rousing godspeeds that have marked an athletic event in the annals of Yale University.

The crew is in magnificent form at this writing. Every man is enjoying splendid health. Capt. Treadway, especially, is in superb condition, and is devoting every moment of his spare time to the development of the ten men who are to accompany him across the Atlantic. Capt. Bob Cook is making more frequent trips to this city, to direct the work of the oarsmen and under his masterful guidance there is being turned out an eight that will take good care that the reputation of Yale be not imperiled, even if every crew of English oarsmen is in the contest on the Thames.

Naturally, one of the uppermost questions at Yale for the next few weeks will be the very one that is being frequently asked even at this early stage of the battle—will Yale win the Grand Challenge Cup? the chief prize for the Henley Regatta winner. Bob Cook will tell any inquirer on the subject of the speed Yale has obtained in practice that he must decline to make any statement on this point, except to say in a general way that the crew is doing very creditable work and is making very satisfactory time. He will not be definite in the matter of time record. He was never known to be a definite prophet about what a Yale 'Varsity crew could do. This is a characteristic of the famous Yale coach. Yale men admire his reticence in this direction. Capt. Treadway is likewise silent on the speed that Yale has reached in the practice spurts. But it has been whispered in certain circles on the campus that the crew has been tested for fast time, and that the record was one that encouraged every man in the boat, and the very few who are aware of the exact facts about that test. This test was made just before it was decided that the crew should go from the lake to the harbor.

The men occupy positions as follows in the shell now, and this will be the order in which they will row at Henley unless something interferes with the arrangements in the meantime: Stroke, George Langford, '96, S.; No. 7, Ralph B. Treadway, '96, (Captain;) No. 6, John McC. Longacre, '96; No. 5, Philip H. Bailey, '97; No. 4, James O. Rodgers, '96; No. 3, William M. Beard, '96; No. 2, Alexander Brown, '96; No. 1, James H. Simpson, '97; coxswain, C. U. Clark, '97.

Up to within a couple of weeks seven men were in the race for substitutes to accompany the regular crew abroad. Of the seven, Capt. Treadway has selected the following to take a place in the shell should any of the regulars become unable to row: G. T. Marsh, '98, of Lansing, N. Y.; Payne Whitney, '98, of New-York City, and D. P. Mills, '97, S., of West Point.

"Pennsylvania" Crew at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 31.—The Pennsylvania oarsmen arrived at this city about 5:30 this afternoon on a tug flying the University of Pennsylvania's colors. They were welcomed with the blowing of steam whistles and proceeded at once to their quarters at Bellevue Villa. They are the first of the crews on the ground.

Mr. Guy Richards of Columbia was in town today and called on Frank Hasbrouck, Harris S. Reynolds, and W. F. Booth of the local committees and arranged for a meeting this week between them and Mr. S. D. Coykendall of Rondout and a revenue officer representing the Government, to fix the police lines.

The Laureate Boat Club of Troy and Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers have each applied for a car on the observation train, also several clubs in New-York. Applications for lodgings during the races are being received by the hundreds.

NEW-YORK'S ANNUAL REGATTA.

To be Sailed over the Usual Courses on Thursday, June 11.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will this year be the first of the big races sailed down the bay. It will be sailed on Thursday, June 11. This is the fifty-first annual regatta of the club. The prizes will be a two-hundred-dollar cup for the first in each regular class, if two or more start, and a one-hundred-dollar cup for second, if four or more start. In each class in cruising trim the prizes will be $100 to first and $50 to second.

The Regatta Committee of the club—S. Nicholson Kane, Archibald Rogers, and Gouverneur Kortright—has issued the usual circular to the members, giving particulars about the regatta. The classification will be as follows: Schooners—Class 1, all over 95 feet racing length; Class 2, not over 95 and over 85 feet racing length; Class 3, not over 85 and over 75 feet racing length; Class 4, not over 75 and over 65 feet racing length; Class 5, not over 65 feet racing length. Single-Masted Vessels and Yawls—Class 1, all over 80 feet racing length; Class 2, not over 80 and over 70 feet racing length; Class 3, not over 70 and over 60 feet racing length; Class 4, not over 60 and over 55 feet racing length; Class 5, not over 55 and over 50 feet racing length; Class 6, not over 50 feet racing length.

Entries must be made in writing, addressed to the Regatta Committee, and will be received at the clubhouse up to 11 A. M. June 9, when the list will be closed, in accordance with the rules of the club. Yachts alone in their classes will sail in a mixed class, with the provided allowance for rig.

There will be no time limit to the race. The start will be made off Buoy 13, lower bay, and the preparatory signal will be given at 11 o'clock, wind and weather permitting. The preparatory signal will be a gun fired and the blue peter hoisted. Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired, the blue peter lowered, and a red ball hoisted. This will be the start for single-masted vessels and yawls. Five minutes later a third gun will be fired, (handicap time for single-masted vessels,) and two red balls will be displayed. This will be the start for schooners. Ten minutes later a fourth gun will give their handicap time, and the rails will come down.

Yachts sailing the race must carry their private signals at the main peak and display their numbers on each side of the mainsail, as near the middle of the sail as possible, and just above the upper reef band. These numbers can be obtained from the Superintendent at the clubhouse. Yachts not entered will keep to leeward and behind the contestants, and will be careful not to interfere with them in any way, particularly at the turning points.

The courses will be as follows: Course No. 1.—Start across an imaginary line drawn from Buoy No. 13, to the judges' boat, anchored east of it about two cables' length; to Buoy No. 12, near Southwest Spit (red nun with perch and ball,) passing to the south and west of it; thence south of Buoy No. 10 (red nun) and north of bell buoy off the point of Sandy Hook to Sandy Hook Lightship, turning from the north and east, and returning over the same course. Course No. 2.—The same as Course No. 1, substituting "Scotland Lightship" for "Sandy Hook Lightship." Course No. 2 is intended for classes 5 and 6 (single-masted vessels and yawls.)

Immediately after the yachts sailing the annual regatta have been sent away, a special race for 30-footers will be started. The prizes will be: $75 cup for first, if two or more start, with $50 cup for second if four or more start, and $25 cup for third if five or more start. There will be a one-gun start, and the course (15 knots) will be laid in the lower bay. The start and finish lines will be those used for the regatta. Sailing directions and numbers can be obtained from the Superintendent, at the clubhouse. Entries will be received up to 8 P. M., June 10.

The iron steamboat Taurus, provided for members and guests of the club, will leave Pier 1 (Iron Steamboat Company's Pier,) Hudson River, at 10:15 punctually; and will touch at the same point after the regatta. Lunch will be provided, but wines will be at the expense of those ordering them. Bouillon, tea, and coffee will be served through the forenoon and afternoon. Each ticket will admit the member to whom it is issued and the ladies accompanying him; but its transfer is prohibited by a by-law of the club. Exception is made for yacht owners whose vessels are engaged in the regatta, who may transfer their tickets, provided that the names of those to whom the transfer is made appear on the back of the ticket, indorsed by the Secretary of the club.

A BIG YACHT-BUILDING PLANT.

Seabury and the Gas Engine Company Unite Their Forces.

The Gas Engine and Power Company whose specialty, the naphtha launch, has gained such world-wide popularity, and Charles L. Seabury & Co., whose unprecedented success in the production of high-class steam yachts has put them far in advance of all competitors, have just united forces, and will at once commence the erection of new buildings and other extensive additions to the already large plant at Morris Heights, including several sets of ships' ways, and probably a sectional dry dock. When the plant is completed it will represent not only the largest of the kind in the world, but the most complete, embodying the modern mechanical appliances for handling that class of business, in a superior as well as an economical manner.

The present production, covering a wide field, and embracing, as it does, steam yachts and launches, naphtha yachts and launches, electric boats of various types, and also sail craft, will now be increased, and hereafter include all kinds of pleasure craft, from a rowboat to a cup defender, or an ocean-going steam yacht. There will be a special department for the construction of steel hulls, and doubtless ere long the building of torpedo boats will be a feature.

A commodious storage basin for the Winter accommodation of yachts and marine railways for hauling out, are provided. Contracts will be undertaken for all kinds of yacht repairs on hulls, cabin work, machinery, electric plants; also upholstery, decorating, &c.

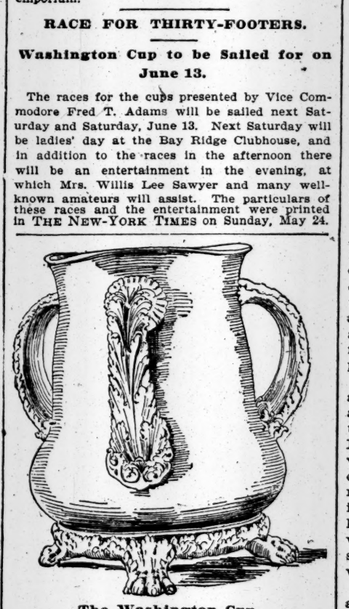
The convenience of the location will be appreciated by owners who enjoy watching the progress of the work, as it enables those who reside in the City of New-York to reach the works at Morris Heights in seventeen minutes from the Grand Central Station, by the Hudson River Road; or in one hour from the lower part of the city by the elevated, changing at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to the New-York and Putnam Railway. Yachts can be run up the East and Harlem Rivers to the works, or through from the Hudson River, there being thirteen feet depth at low water.

The down-town office at 50 Broadway, established by Seabury & Co., will be continued, and models, plans, illustrations, &c., kept there for inspection. An insurance and brokerage department is to be made a feature, where policies will be looked after, the buying and selling of boats on a commission basis, and charters effected on the usual terms. In point of fact it is the intention to establish an up-to-date yacht emporium.

RACE FOR THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Washington Cup to be Sailed for on June 13.

The races for the cups presented by Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams will be sailed next Saturday and Saturday, June 13. Next Saturday will be ladies' day at the Bay Ridge Clubhouse, and in addition to the races in the afternoon there will be an entertainment in the evening, at which Mrs. Willis Lee Sawyer and many well-known amateurs will assist. The particulars of these races and the entertainment were printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday, May 24.



The Washington Cup.

To be Raced for by Thirty-footers at Atlantic's Regatta.

Chairman John L. Bliss of the Regatta Committee has just completed arrangements for the races on June 13, when, in addition to the second race for the Adams Cups, there will be a race for the cup given by Allan C. Washington, for which the thirty-footers will compete. The conditions for the Adams Cup races will be the same as for the races on June 6. The sloops will race in one class and the catboats in another. The yachts winning the Adams prizes on this day will receive the same in lieu of the club prizes.

The thirty-footers will be governed by the rules under which they were built. They will be started off the clubhouse at 3 o'clock and race over a triangular course without time allowance.

In the evening there will be a "smoker" at the clubhouse, which Capt. Alexander Hermann of the Fra Diavolo has charge of.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, May 31.—Passed West—Steam yachts Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Marguerite, Guy Loomis; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Albatross, Col. J. Ruppert, Jr.; Aquillo, H. A. Van Liew; Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Hirondelle, J. G. Evans, and Oneonta, F. C. Brenny, Jr. Schooner Yachts—Agnes, J. Norton Winslow; Ingomar, John D. Barrett; Signal, John MacCrae, and Priscilla, James Golding. Sloop Yachts—Vision, Mark Hartley, and Arrow, Edwin Oliver.

Passed East—Steam yachts Vision, F. H. Benedict; Anita, J. G. Cassatt; Viking, H. A. Hutchings, and Hiawatha, C. Fleischman. Cutter yacht Liris, Clifford B. Hendricks; sloop yacht Iola, C. T. Russell, and yawl Kwasind, A. J. Hyde.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan.

A Ring for Col. Austen.

Col. David E. Austen, the popular Secretary of the Atlantic Yacht Club, was presented with a handsome sapphire ring on Saturday by H. D. Tiffany. Mr. Tiffany was the designer of the sloop yacht Ventura, and while he sailed the boat she never won a race. As soon as Col. Austen got the yacht he got her in fine trim and won several good prizes. Mr. Tiffany wrote to the Colonel that he thought as designer of the Ventura he should show his appreciation of the way the yacht had been sailed by Col. Austen. The ring is a very heavy one. The sapphire has Col. Austen's crest engraved on it, and each side of the stone, on the gold, is engraved a foul anchor. On the inside is the word "Ventura." Col. Austen is a rattling good amateur sailor. He is very proud of the ring.

New Members for the Atlantic.

The following have been proposed for membership in the Atlantic Yacht Club: W. Gould Brokaw, schooner Amorita, proposed by Mr. Ernest Staples; Albert B. Hilton, proposed by Dr. Ramon Guiteras; Alvin W. Krech, proposed by Commodore George J. Gould.

Morris and Essex Tennis League.

The Morris and Essex Tennis League of New-Jersey has issued a schedule of games for the season. The clubs forming the league are the Casino Club, Summit, N. J.; the Morristown Field Club, the Orange Athletic Club, and the South Orange Field Club. The dates arranged are June 6, South Orange Field Club; June 13, Casino Club; June 20, Orange Athletic Club; June 27, Morristown; July 11, Morristown, and July 18, South Orange Field Club.

USED TROLLEY CAR TO CATCH THIEF

Detective Rode Around a Swamp While Fugitive Went Through It.

As he was boarding a Bowery Bay car at Bowery Bay yesterday afternoon Edward Kieperker of 105 Greenwich Street felt a tug at his watch, which he wore with a silk braid. Mr. Kieperker grabbed the watch with one hand and the pickpocket with the other. There was a short struggle, in which the silk braid broke, leaving Mr. Kieperker with the watch and the thief with the locket. The thief dropped the locket and started for the swamps.

Dectective Richard Walsh witnessed the struggle, and when the thief ran started after him. The detective leaped upon a trolley car and ordered the motorman to go ahead at full speed. The detective's knowledge of the ground gave him the advantage, for while the fugitive was wallowing through the swamp the trolley car carried the officer to a point where it was comparatively dry walking. When this point was reached the officer started into the swamp and was soon abreast of the fugitive and arrested him. The prisoner said he was Edward McConnell, thirty-three years old, of 270 Gold Street, Brooklyn. Judge Duffy of Long Island City held him for examination this morning.

DEATH OF EDWIN H. FITLER

Ex-Mayor of Philadelphia and Opposed to the Cordage Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Edwin H. Fitler, the head of the great cordage firm of Edwin H. F

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BURGLAR.

Eddie Wall and Two Other Boys Robbed a Chinese Laundry.

Eddie Wall is only twelve years old, but he is a self-confessed housebreaker and burglar. He was caught red-handed last evening in the Chinese laundry of Sam Dott, at 3 James Slip, by Hop Lee, an employe of Sam Dott.

The boy's yells attracted the attention of a policeman, and he ran to the laundry to see what was the matter. Hop Lee was holding Eddie, who is small for his age, by the collar, and the boy was making frantic efforts to escape. The Chinaman told the policeman that he had just returned to the place from the Chinese quarter, and when he unlocked and opened the front door he saw three boys rifling the money drawers. He caught young Wall, but the others made their escape from the place through a rear window.

The policeman felt Eddie's trousers pockets, and, finding them full of pennies, took him and the Chinaman to the Oak Street Station.

On searching the youthful burglar, fifty-one pennies were found in his pockets. He was neatly dressed in knickerbockers, shirt waist, and jacket, and a new cap.

At first he claimed that he and several other boys were playing ball in Cherry Street, in the rear of the Swamp Stables, and the ball went over the fence, and that they went in there to look for it.

There is an eight-inch brick wall on the south side of the rear extension to the Swamp Stables. This wall, which is without any openings, is about four feet from the rear wall of the tenement, on the first floor of which is the laundry.

After gaining access through a hole in the Cherry Street fence, to the truck sheds, Eddie and his companions went to work on the brick wall. They must have worked hard for some time, as they removed bricks enough to leave two holes in the wall three feet in diameter and near together, through which they climbed.

The job was now easy, and little Eddie stood on the shoulders of a boy, who is now only known as "Nigger Joe," thrust his hand through the linen cover of a broken window pane, opened the window latch, and raised the sash.

The other boy, who seemed to be afraid to enter at first, is one "Lefty" Pretorius, and he said: "Youse go in, and I'll watch outside." In they went, and "Lefty" followed soon afterward.

They overturned everything in the place in search for money, breaking open three money drawers, from which they tore off the locks, and rummaging through the beds of the Chinamen.

"Nigger Joe" and "Lefty," who escaped, are believed to have taken considerable money, as Eddie is much smaller, and he said that they got the larger share. In their scramble to escape they dropped six pennies, which were found on the floor with two Chinese coins.

Later the boy was confronted with Mamie McGrath, who lives at 49 Cherry Street, the rear of which commands a view of the premises. Eddie confessed all, implicating the other boys named. He denied knowing the number of his home on lower Oliver Street, or even his father's first name.

The girl told the police that she saw the other boys, whom she knew by sight, run out through Cherry Street, and had previously seen Eddie go in there with them.

Subsequently the prisoner's father called at the Oak Street Police Station and told the police that he could do nothing with him, as he was a bad boy, and incorrigible. He did not seem at all worried at his son's predicament.

The boy was sent to the rooms of the Gerry society. The police are looking for his companions.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable widow, with one little girl, care of private house for the Summer months; best city reference from last place. Apply, Monday, at 639 Lexington Av., third floor, front

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a single woman to take care of house for Summer; willing to do anything that is required; best reference. K. F., 385 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman and daughter, the care of gentleman's house for Summer months. Mrs. Porter, 306 West 39th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—MAID.—A lady would recommend a competent, trustworthy chambermaid; willing to make herself useful; also a very good maid, who understands hairdressing and sewing; both can be seen at present employer's, 1 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen on Monday morning, from 9 to 12, at 271 Madison Av., recent employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a trustworthy young woman, Protestant, as thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress; highly recommended by last employer. A. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and PARLORMAID.—By competent Protestant girl; do chamberwork and waiting in small family; city or country; good reference. Mrs. Burr, 980 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress; disengaged June 6; present employer can be seen. M. B., 449 Fifth Ave.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, at present employer's, 5 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid or waitress; with family going to Larchmont preferred; references. O., Box 3, 156 East 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; best city reference. Call, from 9 to 3, 980 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; assist with washing or waiting. Present employer's, 23 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad desires situation for her chambermaid and assistant waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 137 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; no objection to country; personal reference. 70 West 83d St.; ring Gilhooley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. A., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid. Inquire at present employer's, 107 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 6 East 63d St., from 11 to 1, Monday.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid; present employer can be seen Monday. 140 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Can be seen at 210 Madison Av., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 12, at 109 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with grown children or waiting. 3 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; good sewer; willing and obliging; five years' best city reference. 116 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place in the country for a good chambermaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 236 East 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, city or country, to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; city reference. 338 West 89th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 23 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes position for her chambermaid; would assist in waiting; four years' reference. 31 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an Englishwoman as first-class chambermaid; well recommended; can be seen at present employer's. 14 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl in a small family; best reference. B., 758 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Present employer's, 5 West 34th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—To lady or child; would teach child English and French; excellent reference. Agnes, Box 331, Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By French girl, (26,) just landed, as cook in private family; four years' references from France. M. S., 152 West 27th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; good baker; short distance in country. 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent personal reference; city or country. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Competent, Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, who understands cooking thoroughly; no objection to going to country. 29 East 38th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By good cook; no objections to country; private family; city reference. 160 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, at present in employment, 12 West 70th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city reference. 212 East 45th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—Experienced; in private family; best references. Moore, 4 Amsterdam Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; husband as competent butler; first-class recommendation from last employers. Can be seen Monday, 11 o'clock, 152 West 25th St. B. C.

COOK.—By a highly respectable person as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent bread and biscuit baker; no objection to a coarse wash. Call, Monday, 909 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge; get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal reference. 122 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a competent girl; first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; can make butter; country preferred; personal reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 465 5th Av.

COOK.—Swedish; thoroughly competent; in a first-class private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; Newport preferred; leaves on account of present employer going to Europe; first-class reference. 26 East 64th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman; thorough in fine and fancy cooking; city or country; wages, $25 or $30; best city reference. W. B., 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman; recommended by lady; six years' references in Newport and city; where kitchenmaid is kept. Louise, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of meats, soups, entrées, desserts, and catering; six years' city reference from late employer. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thorough English cook and caterer; all kinds cooking; take chef's place; best reference; country preferred. B. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By two girls together as cook, laundress, waitress, and chambermaid; city or country; have best city references. Call, Monday, 519 Lexington Av., near 49th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman with English training as cook and laundress in country; best city references. 802 3d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class French woman; competent; understands her business; private family; city or country; good city references. A. L., 224 West 86th St., Ambery.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman as experienced cook; take entire charge; eight years' city reference; no objection to country. Janitor's bell, 159 West 66th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches, and baker; city or country; best city references; wages, $25 to $30; private family. C. R., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; first-class city reference. 128 West 50th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook and baker; washing; private family; city or country; city references. 405 4th Av., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By two Swedish girls as cook, chambermaid and waitress; city or country; reference, 491 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a trustworthy German as good cook and laundress; city or country. 161 East 34th St.; store.

COOK.—By a good cook; five years' city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 1,069 Park Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook, in private family; can be seen for two days at present employer's; city or country. 24 East 46th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a good cook; assist with washing; city reference. 64 West 77th St.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in a private family; best city reference. Manning, 326 West 59th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman work by day or week; good laundress, plain cook, or any other work, best of references. 312 East 36th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman; references. H. G., 401 Columbus Av. or 503 Columbus Av., in stores.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian dressmaker, late with Worth; highest city references; by the day or at home; street costumes, fancy house dresses; fitting unsurpassed; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly first-class dressmaker, with unexceptionable reference; would like a few more engagements by day or week at home. Reliable, Box 338 Times, Up Town

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out, by day; good cutter, fitter; go short distance in country; worked fourteen years with one dressmaker. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian styles; first-class fitter and finisher; at home, or $3 per day out. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Latest French costumes at lowest prices; late with Mme. Connly, 5th Av.; home or by day. Kenney & Walsh, 312 West 145th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect cutter, fitter; will go out by the day; late from first-class importing house. Care of Mrs. Woodruff, 220 West 48th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class French dressmaker will make elegant Summer dresses from $8 to $18. 132 East 50th St., near Lexington Av.; parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; more engagements in private families; $2 a day; the latest Paris models supplied. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By middle-aged widow, French, as dressmaker or seamstress; by the week or month; obliging; city or country. Clemence, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Will take dresses at Summer prices; shortest notice; latest styles; by day. 92 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; to go out; terms, $3 per day. M. A. Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Work by day; $1. Miss Mooney, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced European teacher for Summer as resident governess, giving lessons in English branches, painting, music, painting in water, oil, or sepia, and drawing; satisfactory city references. Vacation, Box 399 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly experienced American young lady as nursery governess; English and music; knowledge of kindergarten; entire charge taken; no objections to traveling. S., 222 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wants position for her experienced North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend; takes entire charge. Frauelen, 92 East 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a resident governess; very successful with backward children; best of references. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Parisian; best city references. E. M., 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—Two sisters wish to take care of private house; good housekeepers and understand housework in all branches; best references. 219 East 44th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two neat young girls, one for general housework, other as chambermaid and waitress. 336 West 49th St., Devine's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Irish girl as kitchenmaid; well recommended; can be seen at present employer's. 14 East 50th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid; first-class dressmaker; cutter and fitter; hairdresser; fine needlework; excellent packer; care of linen; city or country; first-class personal city reference of three years. J. A., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By German Protestant young woman; just disengaged; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; no objection to assisting with household duties or travel; good city reference. K. C., Box 244 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; A1 class dressmaker; formerly with Redfern and Mrs. Thurn, 5th Av.; good hairdresser, packer; best French education; highest Paris and city references. Léonie, 253 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; understands duties thoroughly; like to go to Europe with family; highest references. Y. M., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class German Protestant lady's maid; cut and fit; good hairdresser and packer; willing to travel; best references. A. D., 206 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid or nurse; would prefer to travel; first-class references. Maid, 10 Union Court, City.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French person; excellent seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection city or country; first-class reference. Jeanne, 388 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; middle-aged; seamstress and dressmaking; good packer; no objection city or country; first-class reference. Madeline, 102 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. B. C., 237 East 85th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or to grown-up children. H., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with other work. 14 East 65th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; experienced in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city references. A., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a first-class maid; speaks both French and German. M. L., 152 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swede. Answer through mail, 49 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a competent German Protestant maid for ladies or misses over fourteen years; has long reference. Apply at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 2 P. M., 81 West 98th St.

MAID or GOVERNESS.—By experienced Hanoverian Protestant (28) as maid or governess; speaks French and English fluently; fine sewer; highly recommended; wages $25. Reliable, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By young French person, speaks no English, as maid to grown children; good seamstress; references. A. G., 251 West 24th St.

MAID.—By young Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; first-class city references. 323 West 27th St., care Mrs. Flynn.

MAID, &c.—By a young French girl as maid and seamstress, or light chamberwork; good references. L. D., 26 East 42d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By capable young girl in private family; willing to assist with other duties. 345 West 16th St., Taylor's bell.

MAID, &c.—By competent girl as maid and seamstress; would assist waitress or chambermaid; best city references. M. H., Box 195 Times.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; hairdresser and dressmaker; willing and obliging. M. P., 112 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situations for her laundress and her waitress; they will be disengaged June 5. Call, between 1 and 3, at 4 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a steady, sober, reliable woman as good laundress; best city reference; city or country. 129 West 33d St., Room 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Haley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen, from 10 to 2, at present employer's, 121 West 55th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do washing by the week or dozen; open-air bleaching. 143 East 58th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; well recommended; can be seen at present employer's. 14 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Will assist with other work in private family; by German girl; best city references. Louisa, 877 6th Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes position for her laundress. 31 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; by the day. 300 West 50th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a North German Protestant as experienced nurse to an infant; eight years' references. 50 East 73d St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's or child's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of young infant and raise on bottle; first-class personal city reference. 135 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy French person; to take entire charge of infant or small children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references. Marguerite, Box 387, Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Young colored woman; thoroughly competent; nurse to infants or growing children; understands all bottle feeding, sterilizing; entire charge nights; city or country; highest reference. L. A. H., 318 East 58th St.; Raynor's bell.

NURSE.—By French young girl, speaking no English, good reference, as nurse in good private family. Call or write to present employer, Mrs. Faya, Hotel Majestic, Room 512, 72d St. and Central Park West.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent young American woman as child's nurse; city or country; best personal reference; also chambermaid. Janicke, 345 Manhattan Av., 114th and 115th Sts.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for competent, reliable infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; can highly recommend her. 671 5th Av.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl, speaking both French and English fluently, as nurse or seamstress. Call, Monday, between 10 A. M. and 12, at 138 West 33d St. Matthey.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By competent and reliable young person as thorough infant's nurse; accustomed to raising on bottle; best city reference. B. B. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By refined, thoroughly experienced North German, to young or growing children; speaks French fluently; best city references, L. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's or grown children's nurse; can give two years' personal references from last employer. Nurse, 120 West 21st St.

NURSE.—Competent; German Protestant; takes charge of infants; best city references; city or country. E. F., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French-Swiss girl as nurse; good reference. F. C., care of P. Schaefer, 484 West Broadway.

NURSE.—By a German girl as nurse and seamstress; good references. M. D., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid or waitress; private; English trained; well recommended; no registry need apply. C., 157 East 86th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house would like a situation for her seamstress and chambermaid. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, 352 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady would like to find a situation for her seamstress and nursery maid; can speak French and German; highly recommended. 521 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A family going abroad wishes to place their seamstress and chambermaid, whom they can highly recommend. 180 East 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver and can fill a butler's place; best city reference; country preferred; can be seen. Call, Monday, at 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; understands carving, salads, and serving wines; can take butler's place if required; disengaged June 2; best city reference. M. J., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid; willing and obliging; private family; city or country; best city reference. 921 3d Av.; Barnes, third floor.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a waitress and parlormaid to assist with light chamberwork; young English girl. Can be seen, in last place, Monday, before noon, 347 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls as first-class waitress and first-class chambermaid; in private family; city or country. M. C., 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, one as waitress, other as chambermaid and seamstress; five years' city reference. Call at present employer's, 87 West 38th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a position for her first-class waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, two days, at present employer's, 14 East 65th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID, or EITHER.—By a competent young woman; two years' references; personal references; city or country. Mary, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; wages, $22 to $25; would take chambermaid's place; willing and obliging; best city references. 149 West 31st St., 9 to 12, Monday.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; small, first-class family. H., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady wish position for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, two days, at 286 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 6 East 63d St., from 11 to 1, Monday.

WAITRESS.—Lady desires to place competent waitress. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 125 East 57th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; best reference. M., 311 East 38th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a colored woman, washing at home; city reference. Julia Sinclair, 309 West 68th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—By young lady; few more private customers at her parlors or out; élite only; opened 9 A. M. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; also a position as typewriter for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

TUTOR.—A North German lady (teacher) desires Summer engagement; highest city references. Can be seen Monday, between 10 and 1, at 42 West 77th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe wishes to recommend her French butler, who is thoroughly competent. Call, or write to present employer, A., 85 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; thoroughly competent; leaving on account of family going to Europe; present employer can be seen. 7 East 42d St. P. D.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced; first-class city reference. 45 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure a position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 27 East 39th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; good city references; left through family going to Europe; age 28; height 5 feet 8½ inches. E. E., 900 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; tall; nine years' Paris and highest city references; competent; good French accent. Henri, 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, English, as butler and cook; three years' personal references. W. H., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; very competent; honest, sober; excellent references; disengaged June 8. F. F., 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

BUTLER.—By young man; age 26; good worker; honest and sober; height, 6 feet; best city references. O. M., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man as butler in private house; town or country; Englishman; experienced, intelligent sober, and possesses ability; 3 years' personal experience; disengaged May 20; age, 34, and about 6 feet in height. D., care Reilly, 884 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—French; real maître d'hotel; understands the true, good French cooking and pastry, cream, water ices, &c.; best personal reference; six and eleven years in former families; can take chef's place if desired; age 37. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Good worker; take charge parlor floor; keeps silver in splendid order; good valet; excellent recommendations; disengaged June 2; lady seen. James Scott, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND STEWARD ON YACHT.—A lady desires a situation for a respectable young Englishman, who understands his duties well; excellent references from England. Present employer's, 129 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—In gentleman's establishment, with one or more footmen; experienced Englishman; excellent valet; age 42; height, 6 feet; just disengaged; a lady is anxious to recommend. Butler, McKinley box, 796 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; both thoroughly understand their business in every particular; leaving present employment on account of family going to Europe; will be highly recommended. L. V., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young experienced man; neat in person; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; thoroughly understands valeting and the care of silver; can be highly recommended by all employers. J. R., 950 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; wages, $50. Butler, 7 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By first-class Frenchman; understands his duties; in private family; city or country; good city references. G. D., 224 West 36th St. Arneforo.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French couple; competent in their duties; private family; city or country; good city references. H. D., 894 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By thoroughly trained Protestants; just disengaged; best references can see last employer; country preferred. L. W., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET—CHAMBERMAID, or NURSE.—By an experienced French couple; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Eugene, 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced second man; good valet; age 25; height, 5 feet 10 inches; Scotch; twelve months' excellent reference from present employer. G. Woodside, Troy, N. Y.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an experienced man; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. S. S., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; sober and honest; speaks a little English; in private family; city or country; best references. Louis, care of Ardin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes situation for a thoroughly competent man; will be highly recommended. Apply, Monday, at 35 West 26th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; just disengaged; family leaving New-York; very competent in all branches; gentleman can be seen. E. L., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—A lady leaving town would like a situation for man and wife; good plain cook; excellent bread, cake; and useful man. Call at present employer's, 344 West 57th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class experienced Swiss; single; make himself useful; city or country; very good references. Bucher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede in private family; perfectly honest and sober; best city personal references. C. Dalin, care of R. Souchy, 413 East 58th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant; good reference. Devenny, 126 West 49th St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to find place for good butler; is willing and obliging; can recommend him highly. 65 West 55th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, just disengaged; first-class references; willing and obliging; city or country. B., 928 6th Av.; tailor's store.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; best personal reference as to character and capability. 213 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 211 West 30th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; good personal references. G. H., Box 459 4th Av.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By respectable man and wife to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; eight years' reference. 102 West 39th St.

CARETAKER.—To look after gentleman's house for the Summer; by man and wife; could give breakfast if necessary; best reference. Mrs. Lee, 157 East 86d St.

CARETAKER.—For gentleman's house; best personal reference; no incumbrance. Nelson, 434 West 18th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By Frenchman; age 26; honest and sober; good cook; pastry; in private family or on yacht; wages, $35 to $40. L. Lucien, Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By French chef in private family; first-class reference; wages moderate. P. S., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Take full charge; sober, economical; city or country; best reference. Chef, 202 West 42d St.

CHEF.—French; understands the real French cooking; pastry, cream, water ices, &c. T. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; thoroughly understands the duties of first-class establishment; highest personal and written references; city or country. R. J., care of E. Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; reliable; first-class reference from former and last employers for honesty, capability, and sobriety; is willing and obliging; city or country. Thomas, 397 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent, single young man; Protestant; expert city driver; neat appearance; willing, obliging; personal city references of highest character. James, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, harness, carriages; willing and obliging; best of references from former and last employers. P. K., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; two in family; thoroughly understands his business; recommended by first-class city families. 121 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—German; late three years with Dr. A. Jacobi; careful city driver; best references from last and former employers. Eagle Club stables, 103 West 30th St. Adam.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation; thoroughly experienced single man; age 30; English; six years' city driving references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man (Protestant) as coachman and useful man; strictly temperate, and thoroughly competent horseman. Box 229 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; married; good, careful driver; strictly sober; prompt, reliable; present employer can be seen. F. S., 13 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; age 30; first-class city driver; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; twelve years' best city references. 52 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Single man; for city, or willing to go to country; first-class references. W. H. McCarthy, Mann's stable, 125th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; has twenty years' reference from last place. J. D., 69 West 43d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young Swede; single; understands his work thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. A. Blucker, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; understands the care of horses thoroughly; good city driver; first-class written or personal references; city or country. John C., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and is willing to be generally useful; best of reference from last employer. A. D., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, lawn, and will be found obliging; last employer can be seen. A. R., 886 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Party disposing of establishment desires to place his present coachman. Office J. B. Reyer, 167 Canal St.; residence, 166 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—Past three years with Dr. Jacobi; reliable, temperate city driver; city or country; best references from present and former employers. Goetz, 235 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Young married man; Swiss; understands care of fine horses and carriages; first-class references. A. K., 904 3d Av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; no family; city, or country preferred; 20 years' good references. B., care of Enis, northeast corner of 45th St. and 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; best personal references; city or country. M. M., 238 West 54th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—Small family; sober, careful driver; first-class references; city or country. William Bryan, 132 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as coachman; best of references. Call or address, for three days, William Davis, 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man; 28; small place in the country; first-class written or personal references. P. L., 324 West 59th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; understands his business; careful driver; first-class references; city or country. C. Tobiesen, 551 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; first-class city references; city or country. R. S., 760 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman; not afraid of work; city or country; A1 reference; last employer can be seen. J. G., 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—English; single; care of horses, garden, lawn; references. Gardener, 420 East 20th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a Scotchman, lately landed. Milne, 94 6th Av., one flight up.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to get a position for his coachman; city or country; or to care for city residence; married; small family; experienced driver; understands his business thoroughly; keeps everything in good order; faithful, sober, honest, polite; wife neat, clean woman. 91 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; understands business thoroughly; ten years' unexceptionable city reference, which can be investigated; good appearance on box; take charge gentleman's stable; married; small family; city or country. R. H., care of Lee Sadler, 7 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man of good appearance, who thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's road and carriage horses; is good driver and thorough horseman; first-class personal city reference; can be seen. Thomas Clancy, 178 East 73d St.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; seven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 80 West 44th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and cows; 3½ years with present employer; will be highly recommended. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German in small family as head gardener, or will take charge of gentleman's place; references. Gardener, 2 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses and harness; last employer can be seen. Private stable, 32 East 32d St.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN, GARDEN or FARM.—Good reference; city or country; one year's reference from last employer. A. L., 140 West 33d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A lady would like to find a place for her second man, who understands care of gentleman's clothes, and whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at 150 West 86th St., present employer's.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By a young man; leaving on account of family going abroad; can be seen at present employer's. C. Malm, 9 West 34th St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By young Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; good valet; first-class personal references. H. S., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By young man; indoors; private family; can be highly recommended; six years' personal city references. John, Box 341 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—A lady going abroad will highly recommend a young man as second man or valet; city or country. Apply, Monday morning, at 35 West 26th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; honest, sober, and willing; best city reference; lady breaking up housekeeping. F., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Sober, honest, industrious; highly recommended by present employer; can be seen Monday. 8 East 48th St.

SECOND MA

ANOTHER ARREST MADE

THE MARY CUNNINGHAM MURDER MYSTERY NOT CLEARED.

Francis P. Farrell, Taken into Custody Yesterday, Had a Key to Mrs. Cunningham's Rooms, and Talked with Mary Saturday—Discrepancies in Stories Told by McCormick—Blood on His Clothing, Police Say—Possible Lynching.

The strangler who on Decoration Day killed pretty Mary Cunningham, at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, was last night undetected, so far as positive evidence goes.

Two men were in custody as suspects, however. One is the prevaricating Edward McCormick, who was clapped into a cell Saturday because, in accounting for himself on the day of the murder, he told contradictory stories.

The new prisoner is Francis P. Farrell, twenty-three years old, a printer. He lived with his father, John Farrell, at the house in which the cruel murder was committed, and was the first to carry the news of the crime to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House.

As the slaying of the girl was beyond a doubt the work of one monster, without a confederate, at least one of the prisoners is innocent. No one appreciates this more fully than Acting Inspector Brooks. This official's industry in the case is conspicuous, as he was busy with it until nearly midnight Saturday, and he took it up again early yesterday morning, and was late last night still occupied with it. He said tha could he have shaped matters as he wished, Farrell would have been kept under surveillance. It was necessary to be precipitate, however, and obtain positive control of him.

Farrell has always had an excellent reputation. He last had steady employment four years ago in Spruce Street. He has never been the subject of police record and not long ago was an applicant for appointment as patrolman. He passed the test of character and antecedents and that of intellectual ability, but was rejected because he did not come up to the standard of weight.

Farrell has been supported by his father. He is well known in the neighborhood, and has been well behaved, natty, and careful of his appearance. He knew Mary Cunningham well and often talked with her. A story that he was more attentive to her than a man of his years should be to a girl of thirteen, was looked into and found to be idle gossip.

That he talked with Mary on the last day of her life, he admits, but he denies the assertion of a neighbor that at 11 A. M. on Saturday last he chatted with her as they sat on the stoop of their house.

The arrest of Farrell was due mainly to a growing clamor on "Policeman's Row"—Thirty-seventh Street, east of First Avenue has this title because of the number of members of the police force who live there—for a better guarantee that Mary Cunningham's murder would be avenged.

So fierce is the disposition of the populace here that were the crime brought home to any one the police would not keep him a prisoner in the Twenty-first Precinct Station House for fear of a mob attack and lynching—incidences by no means remote, if the voiced intention of many may serve as a warning.

Farrell was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This was after a rumor that he possessed some keys which might have a bearing on the crime was investigated and found to have a basis in fact. From him were taken three common house keys on a ring, and two of them might, with other circumstantial evidence, compel the most satisfactory explanation to clear him of suspicion.

One of these two keys opened the door of the main hall to the yard and also the kitchen door of Mrs. Cunningham's apartment. The other opened the cellar door. Only Mrs. Cunningham had another key for the yard door. It is possible that the slayer of Mary made his exit by the kitchen window and if he did not have a key for the cellar or the yard door the only manner of escape was over a fence into the yard of a Thirty-eighth Street house.

At first Farrell's strait appeared to be serious, because he was understood to say that the yard key was given to him by Mrs. Cunningham. This assertion she positively denied. Then Farrell either corrected a misunderstanding or amended his first statement by saying that he made a key to the yard door, so that he could let a cat into and from the yard. Mrs. Cunningham partly confirmed this by admitting that not long ago she discovered that Farrell had access to the yard by a door that was always locked, and that she found he possessed a key of the door.

This reduced Farrell's responsibility to the possession of keys for the cellar and yard doors and the kitchen door of Mrs. Cunningham's apartment. The last circumstance may be regarded as purely coincidental, as all the locks are common ones. Besides, Mrs. Cunningham's keys open just these doors, and because of this, perhaps, her kitchen door has an independent spring catch lock. This lock, however, was on Saturday caught back so that the key that opened the yard door would open the kitchen door. A reason for this was that Mary was doing her mother's share of the general house cleaning.

Relatives of Farrell had established in the early evening what appeared to be a complete and satisfactory history of his doings from the time Mary was last seen alive to the time her mother found her dead. It included a visit to a barbers, encounters with several persons, chores at home, a visit to a grocers, and at the last he was on a lounge in his father's apartment, with a younger brother in the room. Capt. Brooks will in the Yorkville Police Court to-day if the alibi testimony in Farrell's case is satisfactory. Last night he went over every stage of it carefully.

In regard to McCormick, the Acting Inspector was puzzled. His statements that he had a wife dying from phthisis at 232 West Thirtieth Street and that he went to see relatives—Mrs. McMackin and Mrs. Farrelly—at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street Saturday morning, were verified. But other explanations he gave in regard to the employment of his time from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. were contradictory and not substantiated by those to whom he referred for corroboration. For instance, it was impossible to determine whether he left his wife at 9 A. M. or at noon, or when he arrived at the house in Thirty-seventh Street.

Then, again, in telling what course he took to go to his relatives, he said it was Thirtieth Street, to Fifth Avenue; then Fifth Avenue, to Thirty-sixth Street; then Thirty-sixth Street, to Madison Avenue, and then Thirty-seventh Street, to Mrs. McMackin's. He made up his own schedule of time, and it amounted to two hours. Asked why it took so long, he said he looked in the shop windows. He could not tell what shop windows there were in these shopless streets.

Nor did he explain how blood, which, with a portion of fabric, was cut out by Capt. Brooks, came to be on his shirt, nor how the shirt came to be torn, although it was comparatively new. What Capt. Brooks considers a fingernail wound on his temple McCormick accounted for in two ways. First he said a piece of wood he was chopping hit him in the face, and afterward that the scratch was caused by his running against a post in West Sixteenth Street.

McCormick denied that on the day of his arrest he was running away, and he explained very lamely the contradiction between his statement that his sick wife had no one to care for her, and needed him every moment, and his dawdling on Decoration Day. He was remanded in the Yorkville Police Court and sent to a cell in the court prison.

Coroner's Physician Weston acted yesterday, and his autopsy determined that although there were some bruises on the murdered girl's head, there was no fracture of the skull. Death had come of strangulation by the towel that was twisted around the victim's neck.

What Dr. Weston did not explain was the chief mystery in the case, the tying of the girl's legs. It was at first supposed that the knot made by the towel was what is known as a "granny" knot, the fumbling, unnautical tie that young sailors affect until they get a taste of the rope's end to teach them to do better. But it was satisfactorily established that the knot was a "square" one, made with deliberation.

Had there been a "granny" knot, the police would have been industrious in seeking for a negro as the murderer, as they claim that a colored man rarely ties a knot square. This was certainly the case when Mrs. Jane L. De Forest Hull was murdered in 1879, in West Forty-second Street, by the negro Chastine Cox, the late Detective Holly Lyon gave the cue to those who sought for her slayer by exclaiming, when he saw her bound arms:

"'Granny' knots! Look for a nigger. That's the work of a colored man."

Cox confessed the murder when arrested in Boston, and he was hanged.

Capt. Brooks said, in regard to the case, that while some of its features did suggest this or that theory, he was going to adopt no pet line of action, but to keep on with his endeavors until he failed utterly or came to a satisfactory result.

"I am not going to adopt a theory and build around it," he added.

There was to have been a notable and agreeable celebration yesterday at St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, which is opposite the house where Mary Cunningham perished in defense of her honor. It was marred, however, by the crime.

The Rev. Father John J. Dunn, born in the district and educated at St. Gabriel's Academy, had come from the Troy Seminary, and was to celebrate his first mass among his own people. Bishop Farley came to give him countenance and to say a few words of jubilation and encouragement.

The church at last mass was thronged, and Father Dunn officiated. Bishop Farley spoke of the joy felt by the congregation on the occasion, and then referred in feeling terms to the crime committed hard by the day before. He said it was almost impossible to believe that a human being could be guilty of such a crime, and that the only Christian view to be taken of it was that it was part of the inscrutable plan of God.

Coroner Dobbs, mindful of the Fleming case, was very careful when he gave a receipt for the articles taken from Mrs. Cunningham's to check each and ticket them. They were: One towell to bind the limbs, one towel taken from the neck, one knife, one pillow slip, one petticoat, one corset waist, one undergarment, one pair of stockings, one wrapper, and one pair of shoes.

Acting Inspector Brooks was aided yesterday by four wardmen of Capt. Martens's command, and four Police Headquarters detectives. He said of them that each appeared to have a personal and earnest interest in the success of the efforts to find who killed the girl.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw Mrs. Cunningham in the afternoon. She was too crushed by grief to say much, but she expressed a faith that was pathetic in the success of the police. Mrs. Cunningham was consoled by her brother, who is a Catholic priest, and by her son, John, who is fourteen years old, and who came from St. Mary's Academy, Montreal, where he is studying for a sacredotal career.

LIVELY AUCTION AT VASSAR.

Autographs of Celebrities Among the Principal Articles Sold.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 31.—The senior class at Vassar had a jolly time yesterday, the occasion being the annual sale of the belongings of individual students to help meet their expenses on graduating day. Notices of the sale were posted through the college buildings by young women dressed in Moorish costumes, who clanged big brass bells through the halls and corridors. One notice read, "Special bargains offered young couples about beginning housekeeping."

During the day a great collection of articles, ranging from a saucepan to bed draperies were offered at private sale, but in the evening the seniors took five-minute turns as auctioneers, and the fun waxed uproarious.

An autograph given by President Cleveland to a newsboy, and by him sold to a man who presented it to a Vassar student, brought $4, the buyer being Miss Queen Terry. An autograph letter from Joe Jefferson, accepting an invitation to speak at the college was sold to Miss Alice Howland for $4.

John Drew's autograph was bid in by Miss Helen Blackenburgh for $4. A letter from John Burroughs, acknowledging his election as an honorary member of the Wake Robin Club was sold for $2.75. The autographs of Senators Sherman, Allison, and Gorman brought $2.25.

A sibyl did a flourishing business giving pointers to the seniors on how they are coming out on their examinations. The festivities closed with a living poster exhibition. The auctioneers regaled all buyers with Vassar "fridge" and lemonade. The graduating class this year numbers 120.

The class of '98 held its tree ceremonies Friday night, Miss Annie Wentworth of Cambridge, Mass., was tree orator. Miss Martha Jamagan of Tennessee, lately elected Class President, was carried around on the shoulders of her classmates amid cheers and shouts.

ANNIVERSARY DAYS IN BROOKLYN.

Gov. Morton to Review Friday's Parade Mayor Wurster Thursday's.

Gov. Morton will be in Brooklyn Friday to review the children connected with the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, on the occasion of their annual parade. Anniversary Day is the greatest day in the year for the little ones.

The main parade of the day will be in Prospect Park, and there the Governor will review the children. There will also be parades in the different sections of the city, and each division will try to outdo all others. The divisions are known as the Prospect Park, Tompkins Park, Carroll Park, Clinton Avenue, New-York Avenue, Bedford, Heights, Ocean Hill, East New-York, Stuyvesant Heights, and East Brooklyn. All the flags, banners, and badges that have been used for years, as well as many new flags and banners, will be seen on this occasion.

Gov. Morton was invited to review the parade of the Eastern District Sunday School Association, but, as he can only devote one day to Brooklyn, he had to decline the invitation, as he had already accepted that of the Brooklyn Union.

Mayor Wurster will review the children of the Eastern District from the grand stand to be erected at the fountain on Bedford Avenue. The parade will take place next Thursday. Samuel H. MacDowell will be the Grand Marshal. There will be twenty divisions in line, and this means about 25,000 children.

The line of march will from Broadway, along Bedford Avenue, to Flushing Avenue, and thence back to the reviewing stand, where the parade will be dismissed. The children will then return to their respective schools, where refreshments will be served.

LUTHERANS' YEARLY CONFERENCE.

Will Be Held in Zion Church, Brooklyn, Beginning June 11.

The New-York State Ministerium of Lutheran Evangelical Churches will hold its one hundred and fifth yearly conference at Zion Church, Henry, near Clark Street, Brooklyn, beginning June 11. It will be in session until the 16th. There will be 180 delegates and pastors, representing 150 churches, at the conference, and all their expenses will be defrayed by the Zion Church, which is the oldest church of that denomination in Brooklyn. It dates its organization back to 1855. The Rev. Dr. J. A. Kraeling is the pastor of the church.

The last conference of this body was held in Brooklyn, and was largely attended. The present conference, it is said, will be a very important one, as resolutions will be adopted which will be of material interest to the members of the denomination.

There will be among the guests Prof. A. Spaeth of Philadelphia and Pastor Goedel of the Drexel Home, Philadelphia. The deliberations will be presided over by the President, the Rev. George C. Hass of this city.

Denies the Charge of Arson.

Carl Michael of 65 East Eighth Street was arraigned, on the charge of arson, in Essex Market Court yesterday, and was held, at the request of Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan, for examination this morning. William Harringhauser of 418 Sixth Avenue charged that just after Michael was seen to leave the cellar of the rear house at that number, a pile of rags was found burning in the central part of the building. Michael, who has been in an insane asylum, and who is separated from his wife, who lives at No. 418, said he called to see his wife, and knew nothing of the cause of the fire.

Truce in the Greek Church War.

The contending factions of the Greek Catholic Church, in Chestnut Avenue, Jersey City, reached an amicable arrangement yesterday, by which one faction, under Father Hrushka, and the other under Father Arden, will hold mass on alternate Sundays. Father Hrushka's faction began yesterday. This arrangement was reached by order of Vice Chancellor Emory, who notified the contestants that, unless it was done, he would appoint a receiver to administer the spiritual as well as the temporal affairs of the church.

BAY RIDGE'S WATER NEEDS

ANNEXATION TO BROOKLYN HAS NOT HELPED THE TROUBLE.

Residents Complain that at Times They Cannot Get Water Even to Drink—Plant Was the Property of the New-Utrecht Water Company, but Now Belongs to the City—Insufficient Mains Said to be the Cause.

Residents of Bay Ridge, who, with reason, pride themselves on the beauty of their suburban homes, are suffering from what comes very near being a water famine, and apparently through no lack of water.

The affliction is no new one. For three years complaints have been made, but the New-Utrecht Water Company, which heretofore supplied water to that section, explained that the mains were too small and must be replaced with larger ones. The inadequacy of the mains was due to the constantly increasing demand for water created by the rapid building up of the district. The company failed to keep pace with the times, though the water rates remained the same, and bills were rendered with praiseworthy promptness.

When the town of New-Utrecht joined Brooklyn and became known to the politicians about the City Hall as the Thirtieth Ward, there seemed promise of better things, but the city's negotiations with the water company hung fire, and it was not till within a couple of months that the water service came into the control of the Brooklyn City authorities. Meantime the question of an adequate water supply lay stagnant save for an occasional and always futile stirring up given it by distressed householders.

The water is brought from artesian wells at Sheepshead Bay, being pumped direct to the mains without resort to reservoirs. No purer or better water is to be had in Greater New-York. But that is a source of only additional aggravation, under the circumstances, for almost daily it occurs that water cannot be had even for drinking purposes, while the regular refusal of the faucets to run when washdays demand a bountiful supply, and their daily neglect of their functions between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M., when dinner is to be cooked and the dishes to be washed, bring tribulations which the people of Bay Ridge can speak of only with exasperation. Indeed in many parts no water can be had between 5 A. M. and 9 P. M., and this condition prevails from April to September, except in rainy weather.

The fact that there is water enough when it rains is an enigma to many who are told by city officials that there is always enough water for the waterworks, but that the mains will not cary sufficient to meet the demands. Others find the solution in the fact that less is used in wet weather for the watering of lawns and gardens. As the principal main leading from Sheepshead supplies Bensonhurst and Bath Beach, where much water is used for such purposes, the assumption is that before it can reach Bay Ridge, be the pressure at its maximum, the entire quantity is consumed.

Curiously enough, while there is a six-teen-inch main along Fort Hamilton Avenue, and in Eighty-sixth Street to Second Avenue, according to W. W. Smith, who lives at Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, the pipe which connects it with the source of supply is but six inches.

Mr. Smith took a numerously signed petition to the City Works Department a week ago. He was told that the contract had been given for new pipes along Fourth Avenue from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-first Street, and the work of laying it would be commenced in two weeks. Then a larger main would take the place of the six-inch pipe. Why the work should be commenced at the tail end first, and the more important part left till the last, is not made apparent.

"Another Summer must apparently pass before we can expect relief," said one resident, "and the question is one of more than inconvenience, it is a very serious one, involving health."

Not a resident of the territory between Second and Sixth Avenue and Seventy-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets but can tell of the serious disarrangement of domestic functions resultant on the miserable water service.

Norman White, who lives on Ovington Avenue between Third and Fourth, also circulated a petition recently for the signatures of residents. It was readily signed. He said yesterday:

"The difficulty has been of two or three years' standing. Complaints to the water company and to the municipal authorities say that they have the matter in hand, and that new mains will be ready in August. Sometimes we have water enough for a few days, and again for two or three weeks we have none except at night. That necessitates filling the bath tub and every other available receptacle for use the following day. Sometimes, however, it is shut off suddenly, and we are left without water even for drinking, and then we have had to go to the drug store for soda, or down to the clubhouse at the shore where they get it from wells. With us the supply is usually cut off from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. A little further up the hill the hours are longer, and further down they are less."

One of the serious difficulties involved in the situation is that attaching to kitchen boilers. A few evenings ago the water was shut off, and a boiler collapsed in the house of J. D. Hunter, who has an extensive place overlooking the Bay at Second Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. Miss Hunter when seen yesterday said that the family was away at the time. On returning they found a hole in the boiler, and the kitchen and cellar flooded. A plumber had to be summoned at 2 o'clock in the morning.

"I reported the case at the Water Purveyor's office, and they told me that the water was never turned off till notice had been served on all householders," she said. "We were not notified, and with one exception, when some repairs were being made to the mains, never have been. We never know what to do, for when it may be necessary to dump the kitchen fire. It doesn't seem to do any good to complain. You receive only impertinence. The fact is the city is using water from our source of supply for Coney Island and Prospect Park. I have been told so by one who knows all about it. I think it is dreadful."

Frank E. Doubleday, who has a fine Summer place opposite the home of the Hunters, said that he had always been bothered about the water. He had laid 1,000 feet of pipe along Second Avenue, to connect with the main at Eighty-first Street, thinking he would get a better supply than from the Eighty-sixth Street main. It made no difference. He had complained, but was told that no greater pressure could be put on the mains without bursting them at Bath Beach. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Alice DeGraff, who resides in a newly built mansion on adjoining grounds, overcame the difficulty somewhat by putting in a 300-gallon tank.

James A. Townsend, whose house is on Eighty-first Street, near Third Avenue, said he had been away. Trouble with the water was an old one, and he had not been pleased with the prospect when, on returning to Bay Ridge, he learned that old conditions existed this Summer. "I am in hopes, though, that the water tribulation will now soon be a thing of the past."

His view was more cheerful and credulous than that of Otto Bothfeld, who lives on Ovington Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues. Mr. Bothfeld believes in opposition to imposition, and he refused to pay the old company for services not rendered. His account with those of others was turned over to the city. He does not know just what the city proposes to do about it, but he is quite clear as to his own intentions. His story is the same as that told by all of his neighbors—no water to cook with, to wash with, or to drink, no water for the flowers or the lawn. "We have promises, but listen—or, rather, look at Fourth Avenue there. We were assessed for the improvement of the avenue, and there is a sum of over $73,000 which has been in the city Treasury ever since annexation. It was turned over by the old improvement company. Nothing has been done to the road from Sixtieth to One Hundredth Street. Now, what can you expect?"

Other residents on the same avenue who make the same plea for more water are Dr. Blackmar, Otto Heinigké, George Self, Herman Siefke—these among many, in fact all. Dr. A. W. Billing, at Seventy-fourth Street and Second Avenue; John Winslow, at Second and Bay Ridge Avenues; Dr. Beatty, at Bay Ridge and Third Avenues, are others who have voiced their opinions on the treatment they have been subjected to.

John Cook, a plumber, whose place at Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street was recently burned down, said that, it had been necessary for the firemen to go three blocks for a water hydrant.

Brooklyn paid $205,000 for the New-Utrecht Water Company's plant.

B. Altman & Co.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

On SATURDAYS, during the months of June, July, August and September, store will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon.

SABBATH ON THE CONTINENT.

Address Before the Harlem Y. M. C. A. by Emil Twyfort.

Emil Twyfort, member in America of the Popular League for the Observance of the Sabbath, which was founded at Paris in 1889, spoke yesterday at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on "The Continental Sabbath."

He told of the formation of the league when he was Chairman of the French Young Men's Christian Association. All denominations, Protestant and Catholic, are represented in the league, which has done much work since it was begun. The speaker took from his pocketbook a Belgian postage stamp, made in two parts, divided by a perforated line. Persons who do not care to have their mail handled on Sunday may call attention to it by not detaching the coupon on the stamp, and thus lessen the work of postal clerks on Sunday. Enough people use the stamp to allow the clerks every alternate Sunday to themselves.

Through the influence of the league, fewer trains are now run on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway on Sunday, and many business houses and mills are closed on that day.

"Notwithstanding all this," said the speaker, "Sunday on the Continent is far from being what it is in America. The picture of the Sabbath as it is observed on the Continent is a very different one from that which can be drawn of the Sabbath in this country and England. What we have been fighting for and gaining, inch by inch, you have received as a glorious inheritance from your forefathers, who recognized the sanctity and value of the Lord's Day.

"A young French mechanic, whom I met the other day, said to me that he had not known what it was to live till he came here. 'I work now nine hours a day. I have twice as much as I earned in France, and I know what Sunday means.'

"If you young men had had the same experience as he, you would rise up and fight for our liberty. I wouldn't advise you to join one of these so-called liberty leagues, because that would be the entering wedge to wipe out the American Sabbath.

"Your presence here proves that you know how to spend your Sabbath. I would warn you against the entering wedge. It is often not dangerous in itself. What is more inoffensive, for instance, than a wheel? But if it takes you miles and miles on your Sabbath away from church, then it is a danger. Guard the sacred inheritance of the American Sabbath, and stand up for it against all criticism."

BISHOP POTTER TO ARBITRATE.

Walking Delegates Tired of Strikes and Internecine Fights of Unions.

The walking delegates have been trying to get up a plan by which strikes will be abolished, and labor troubles be settled by arbitration.

Walking Delegate C. W. Hoadley, who represents Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3, on the board, brought up the matter at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, to which he is also a delegate. Here he said that strikes were, as a rule, useless and expensive weapons, and that workmen often struck without counting the cost. Since the last general lock-out of the members of Electrical Union, No. 3, there has been a series of cut-throat strikes between it and Electrical Union, No. 5.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to harmonize the two unions, and finally it was decided to ask Bishop Potter to arbitrate the trouble. The Bishop is the President of the New-York Council of Mediation and Conciliation.

This suggestion, continued Delegate Hoadley, came originally from the employers, and the men, knowing that the Council of Mediation and Conciliation was a disinterested body, concluded that it was the proper one to arbitrate the matter. So they asked Bishop Potter to lay the matter before the council, and received the following letter from him in reply:

No. 10 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH,
May 27, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Hoadley: Your letter of the 25th inst. reached me last evening. I will at once submit it to the Council of Mediation and Conciliation, and do not doubt that they will be willing to undertake the arbitration which you request. Due notice will be given of the time and place of arbitration. Meanwhile it will be well for your joint committee to indicate whether they desire to be heard through the full committee or by a sub-committee. Very faithfully, yours, H. C. POTTER.

Delegate Hoadley then made a strong appeal in favor of arbitration instead of strikes.

Delegate Warner of the machinists expressed the opinion that no plan of arbitration would render sympathetic strikes unnecessary. In his trade, he continued, a man seldom worked a full week on one building, and if there were any trouble the job would be finished before arbitration could be put in progress.

Hoadley said he did not mean to imply that sympathetic strikes would be done away with at once, but arbitration would gradually do away with them.

The meeting accepted Delegate Hoadley's report. Hoadley said that both disputing unions will submit briefs to Bishop Potter, and the hearing will take place in about a week, probably in the United Charities Building.

Deluded Peter Voight Missing.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 31.—The family of August Globelhaus is searching for tidings of the father of Mrs. Globelhaus, Peter Voight, seventy years old. He left home Wednesday morning. When last seen he was near the river at the Monroe Street Bridge. For some time he had been troubled with the false belief that he owned a farm in a high state of cultivation. He said he had never seen the farm, but would know it when he did, as it had on it a pretty cottage, in front of which stood two cherry trees. He often talked of starting out and walking until he located his farm.

Preparing for the Fight.

Delegate Lenaghan of the Housesmiths told the Central Labor Union yesterday that both his union and the Iron League, which is composed of iron manufacturers, were making preparations for the coming fight. The members of the league, he added, were very aggressive, and were doing all in their power to show their contempt for the union. Last week an officer of the union, who had been out of work for many months, secured employment. But he had been working only twenty minutes when the firm learned who he was, and discharged him at once.

Bicyclist's Wheel His Security.

James Connell of 173 Seventh Street, Long Island City, was knocked down on Jackson Avenue, that city, yesterday morning by Eugene Luther of 1,357 Columbus Avenue, this city, who was riding a bicycle. Connell was badly bruised. The affair is believed to have been an accident, but Luther was arrested. Judge Duffy released him on bail, taking his bicycle as security. Two companions of Luther left their bicycles as security for their appearance as witnesses.

Newspaper Correspondents to Dine.

The correspondents who reported the Johnstown flood for the newspapers will hold their annual banquet at the Duquesne Clubhouse, in Pittsburg, Penn., next Thursday evening. All the correspondents of the Eastern papers are invited to meet in the ferry house at Liberty Street, this city, at 8 o'clock P. M. Wednesday.

Ten Thousand Short Lengths of Silk.

TWO TO SIXTEEN YARDS EACH.

In both our stores, beginning Tuesday morning June 2nd, a great Sale of Remnants, in Silks and Satins, plain and fancy, black and colored.

The prices for these Remnants are in every case from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than the extremely low prices of our recent Silk Sale.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

HOW LUTZ WAS WOUNDED

THE POLICEMAN, WITHOUT AUTHORITY, FORCED AN ENTRANCE.

Had Heard that the House Was Disorderly, and Went in Disguise to Investigate for Himself — Mrs. Stillman, Aroused from Sleep, Shot Him as He Broke the Door Open—Brooklyn Police Say All in the House Are Respectable.

Patrolman Stephen Lutz of the Brownsville station, Eastern Parkway, near Osborne Street, Brooklyn, who was shot by Mrs. Rachel Stillman, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday, is in St. Mary's Hospital in a critical condition.

Lutz was on duty at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and, with Special Policeman Krackow and George Peters, passed the house of Mrs. Stillman, on Christopher Street, near New Lots Avenue. After they had passed one of the men remarked that the house formerly was a disorderly one.

The policeman said if that was the case he would raid the house, and Krackow and Peters said they would wait outside for him. The policeman had not received any instructions from his superior officer to enter the house. Before doing so he took off his helmet and uniform coat, and, giving them to Krackow, took Krackow's coat and hat. In this guise he entered the house and went to the second floor.

On each side of the hall is a flat. In one Mrs. Gambert lives.

Mr. Stillman, his wife, and five children, occupy the other. Lutz knocked at the door of the Gambert flat, and, receiving no reply, as the family were sleeping, he burst in the door. The noise awakened the occupants, and they began to cry "Murder!" The policeman, seeing he had made a mistake, turned his attention to the other door and knocked.

Mrs. Stillman, who is thirty years old, opened the door, believing one of the neighbors needed assistance, but when she saw the strange man in citizen's dress in the hall she slammed the door in his face. Lutz then tried to open the door, and Mrs. Stillman asked him what he wanted.

"I want to see Levy," he said.

"No party by that name lives here," said the woman.

Mrs. Stillman says the policeman then began to push on the door, and, fearing that he was going to harm her, she went to a bureau and, getting a revolver, as her husband had not returned from work, went to the door just as Lutz broke it in.

She fired at him and the shot struck him in the head, over the right eye. Not knowing that the shot had hit him, she fired again, but this bullet went wide of the mark. Lutz, after he had been shot, went down stairs, and, meeting Krackow, exchanged uniforms. He then returned to the house, burst open Mrs. Stillman's door, and, catching her, dragged her to the street.

He was taking her to the station house when he became weak from loss of blood and fell to the street, unconscious. Then Special Officer Krackow took the woman to the station house and had her locked up on the charge of assault in the first degree. Lutz was taken to the hospital.

Acting Captain Wilson at first believed he had a mysterious case, but subsequently came to the conclusion that Mrs. Stillman was a respectable woman and that the policeman was in the wrong. He, however, caused the arrest of Bertha Schneider, sixteen years old, of 38 Norfolk Street, and her sister Jennie, eighteen years old, who were visiting the Stillmans, and later caused the arrest of Krackow and George Peters, all of whom were held as witnesses.

Mrs. Stillman was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday morning, and was held to await the result of the policeman's injuries.

The statement made by Mrs. Stillman is corroborated by Mrs. Gambert and the Schneider girls.

Coroner Nason went to the hospital yesterday, and took Lutz's ante-mortem statement.

He told a different story from that told by Mrs. Stillman. In his statement he said he had been informed that the house was of a disorderly character, and had watched the place, and, having seen several men and women enter the house, he determined to see for himself what kind of a place it was. He said he knocked at Mrs. Stillman's door, and that it was opened, and then slammed in his face. It was again opened, and that time he was shot. He said that he then caught Mrs. Stillman, and dragged her into the street, and held her until he became unconscious. Two shots were fired by the woman, he said, but the second one did not hit him.

Inspector Murphy investigated the matter, and, on the strength of his report to Superintendent McKelvey, the latter said the police had thoroughly investigated the case, and had found that the house was occupied by respectable people. The Superintendent said that even if the house had been of such a character as Lutz believed, but which has been proved not to be the case, he had no right to enter the house, even in uniform, and that under no circumstances had he a right to go into the houses in citizen's dress. If he believed the house not to be right it was his duty, said the Superintendent, to report the matter to his Captain.

Trades Unions at War.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union a delegation from the United Order of American Stairbuilders asked the moral support of that body against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters that is making war upon them.

The spokesman for the stairbuilders said that that organization had been in existence since 1847, and was always recognized as a distinct trade, but within the last two months the brotherhood was trying to break it up. When the stairbuilders struck against non-union men the brotherhood filled the places of the strikers, and brotherhood men tried to oust stairbuilders from their work on buildings and refused to admit them into the brotherhood except under unfair and humiliating conditions.

The meeting promised its moral aid to the stairbuilders, and denounced the action of the brotherhood.

The Port Orchard Dry Dock.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 31.—Commodore A. E. Matthews, United States Navy, Chief of the Government Bureau of Public Docks and Wharves, who arrived in Seattle Wednesday from the Mare Island Navy Yard, to make an inspection of the Port Orchard dry dock and naval station, concluded his labors yesterday. He finds that the dock, notwithstanding adverse criticisms, is in the main acceptable to the Government, and that the few defects pointed out by the Naval Board of Inspection at the time of the official test in April, are of a trivial nature. The Commodore left for Washington last night.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—William King, who says he is a silk weaver from Paterson, N. J., where he is also a deputy collector of taxes, was committed to the House of Detention yesterday morning by Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court. King appeared in court as the complainant against John Brady, John Kelly, and Patrick Garrey, whose arrest he had caused Saturday afternoon. He said he met the three prisoners in a saloon in James Street, that they knocked him down and robbed him of 37 cents in money. The prisoners said they were employed on the Clyde Line docks as 'longshoremen. They said they were playing cards in the James Street hotel, and King, who was intoxicated, interfered. They pushed him away, and he went out and returned with a policeman. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

—Elmer Dale, who was arrested for obtaining $150 from the Burling Machine Works of 136 Liberty Street, by means of a fraudulent check drawn on the American National Bank of Baltimore, was for the third time arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, where he formally waived examination. In default of $1,500 bail Magistrate Flammer committed him to the Tombs.

—James Mulligan, twenty-seven years old, of 441 Brook Avenue, and William Rockwell, twenty-two years old, of 373 Brook Avenue, who were arrested on Saturday night last for assaulting Michael Letty of 841 Courtlandt Avenue, were held in $500 bail each by Magistrate Deuel in Morrisania Court yesterday.

—Mary Kelly, a dressmaker, nineteen years old, of 408 East Sixteenth Street, fell from a cable car at Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said her hip was dislocated and her knee lacerated.

—Catharine Curran, aged four, of 208 West Sixty-fourth Street, fell yesterday from a fire-escape on the third floor of her mother's house to the yard and sustained a fracture of the skull. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital where she died an hour later.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the third degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—While Max Buckner of 276 Hamburg Avenue, was returning from Coney Island with his wife and baby on a Nassau trolley car late Saturday night he found a man's hand in his pocket. When the car reached the West Brooklyn station he caused the arrest of James Zella, thirty years old, of 310 North Tenth Street. Zella was held for examination.

—There were only 326 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending at noon Saturday. The death rate was low, it being only 15.2 in each 1,000 of the population, which the Health Authorities figure at 1,105,000.

—Mrs. Monroe H. Rosenfeld was still asleep at the New-York Hospital last night. She has been in a trance for eighteen days, and was taken to the hospital Thursday from her home, 154 Jay Street.

Jersey City.

—Ralph Baker and Frank Plint went about among the saloons on the Heights Saturday night with an organ, which one played, while the other sang. Tony Marsicobettere of 300 First Street claimed the organ as his property, and tried to take it. He was assisted by his daughter, Carmen, sixteen years old, and Rosalia Donato, and a general fight resulted. The entire party was locked up. None of the men was armed, but the girl carried a stiletto and a razor. The police believe that the weapons belong to Donato and Marsicobettere, and that they passed them to the girl after being placed under arrest.

—Mamie Cassidy, four years old, of 63 Giles Avenue, yesterday went with a number of other children to the Hudson County Cemetery on West Side Avenue. While she was playing in a marble yard opposite the cemetery a tombstone fell upon her, injuring her so severely that she died while being removed to the City Hospital.

—Alexander Nordt, seven years old, of 416 Paterson Avenue, while playing in front of his home yesterday was attacked by a bulldog, owned by Emil Jaeckel of 412 Hague Street, and was severely bitten on one of his legs. The wound was cauterized, and the dog was shot.

—Henry Manning, fifty years old, employed at George Meincken's livery stable, 87 Webster Avenue, fell down the elevator shaft yesterday and broke his back. He will die. He was unmarried and lived in a room over the stable. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Mrs. Berwind Thought to be Insane.

The woman who gave her name as Cecile C. Berwind, and said she was the wife of John E. Berwind of 102 East Thirty-ninth Street, when arrested on Friday morning for attempting to abandon her child in Bryant Park, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for examination.

The nurse girl, Nellie Harris, to whom Mrs. Berwind gave the child when she tried to abandon it, testified that the child had been pushed into the buggy by Mrs. Berwind, who had walked away without saying anything in explanation.

Magistrate Simms ordered the charge of abandonment withdrawn and one of insanity substituted, and committed her against her protest to Bellevue Hospital. She was allowed to keep the baby.

Dr. King's Baccalaureate Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. James M. King preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of New-York University last night, in Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty-eighth Street. Dr. King said, in part:

"Many of the Jews at the time they heard these words fall from the Master's lips believed in Him. The knowledge of the truth is of two kinds, namely, mental and experimental. The term truth is variously employed in the Scriptures. Christ has said: 'I am the way, the truth, and the life.' The truth may be known mentally and not have a religious effect on the man who knows it. We may know truth in such a way that it becomes the uplifting of our life. He alone is free whose heart has been transformed by truth."

Shooting Gallery Keeper Shot.

Matthias Fanistt, nineteen years old, of 166 East Eighty-fourth Street, this city, was shot in the back by Edward Morrissey, seventeen years old, of 161 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, at Brighton Beach, yesterday. Fanistt has a shooting gallery at the beach. Morrissey made himself objectionable, and was ordered out of the place. He refused to leave, and while Fanistt was forcing him

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

LOUIS STERN'S FORFEIT

GERMAN OFFICIAL OPINION ABOUT THE CONDUCT OF HIS CASE.

They Believe He Did Not Exhaust the Means at His Disposal in Germany Before Appealing to His Home Government—Prince Bismarck Ill—Public Interest in the Trouble in Crete—Question of Annexation to Greece.

BERLIN, May 31.—The case of Louis Stern of New-York City, who forfeited bail of 80,000 marks under conviction of having insulted Baron von Thuengen, Deputy Commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen, last Summer, has occupied a great deal of space in the columns of the German press since the publication of the correspondence on the subject which passed between Baron Von Thielmann, the German Ambassador at Washington, and Richard Olney, United States Secretary of State.

The home papers have assumed that the publication of the correspondence was due to Mr. Olney for the purpose of causing inconvenience to Baron von Thielmann and bringing about his retirement, but it has not occurred to them that the correspondence was published in the ordinary course of things, with no possible bias behind its appearance apart from the utterances of an irresponsible press.

The opinion entertained in the Foreign Office is that Mr. Stern did not exhaust the ordinary legal means at his disposal to obtain a reversal of his sentence, and that he asked the State Department at Washington to interfere in his case before he had gone to the end of his legal resources, thus creating trouble all around, which could have been averted.

Dr. Chrysander, Prince Bismarck's physician, has informed the Silesian deputation who had arranged to call upon the ex-Chancellor and pay their respects to him that the state of health of the Prince is such as to render it desirable that the reception of the deputation be postponed. The date of the reception has therefore been fixed for June 6.

The Situation in Crete.

The situation in Crete is engaging the most serious attention of the German Government and greatly absorbing public interest as involving manifold dangers to the peace of Europe. It is an open secret that the Government in the event of any radical change taking place in the relations between the Island of Crete and the Porte will support a proposal for the union of the island with the Kingdom of Greece. In the meantime the question of the annexation of the Island of Crete to Greece is not one in which the Dreibund is vitally interested, though communications have passed between the Governments at Berlin, Rome and Vienna tending toward concerted action on the part of the Dreibund powers in behalf of Greece should the Greek Government has asked the Government of Germany to join Greece in exerting pressure upon Turkey against the latter's throwing large reinforcements of Turkish troops into the island with a view of wiping out the Cretan revolt by sheer force of numbers.

What Greece most desires at present is that a sort of truce shall be established between the Turks and the Cretan rebels while the European powers confer as to means of a final settlement of the Cretan question. At present the force of Turkish regular troops on the island is 7,200 men and 1,800 additional troops are about leaving Salonica and an equal number are on the eve of departure from Smyrna to reinforce them. Opposing this force there are now over 20,000 Cretans under arms, and they are being rapidly strengthened by Greek volunteers, who are well armed and possess ample supplies of provisions and ammunition. This force is able to hold the entire island against the Turks with the exception of the fortified towns.

A Christian Governor Suggested.

In an article discussing the immediate outcome of the Cretan trouble the Vossische-Zeitung recommends the appointment of a Christian Governor for Crete, who shall administer the public affairs of the island under the supervision of a Commissioner, who shall be a European.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, the organ of Prince Bismarck, blames England for inciting the rising of the people of Crete, and suggests that the European powers settle the Cretan question concurrently with the Egyptian question in a way which will defeat the aims of the English Government.

Among the officially inspired Austro-Hungarian newspapers the Pesther Lloyd expresses the same opinion as that advanced by the Vossische-Zeitung, and declares that there must be a root and branch reform of the public administration in Crete without delay.

The Austrian clerical organ, Das Vaterland, expresses its understanding that the European powers desire that Crete shall be retained as a part of the Turkish Empire; nevertheless the Austrian officials apprehend that the breaking up of the Turkish Empire may begin with the separation of Crete from Turkey.

M. Herbette's Withdrawal.

Since the first announcement, in the middle of February last, of the complete discord between the Emperor and M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, the Emperor has adhered to his determination not to meet the Ambassador personally until he should call to present his letters of recall, which he did last Tuesday. The meeting of the Emperor and M. Herbette was a formal affair, which marked the ending of an extremely disagreeable episode. The Cologne Gazette, in a very courteous article upon the withdrawal of the plain-speaking French diplomat from the German Court, says that in leaving Berlin M. Herbette can feel assured that the German officials will render full justice to the activity which he has displayed in the direction of maintaining peace.

M. Herbette will retire permanently from the field of diplomacy and return to his scientific studies. The Marquis de Noailles, formerly French Minister and Ambassador to Italy and Ambassador at Constantinople, who has been appointed as M. Herbette's successor, is a trained diplomat of high birth, with the personal style of a well-bred gentleman, and he already commands expectations of success in court and diplomatic circles. Since President Thiers sent him to Washington as Minister of France to the United States, in 1872, the Marquis de Noailles had a continuous good official record until 1886, when he left the diplomatic service at his own request, his retirement being associated with his displeasure at the edict issued by the French Government banishing the Orleans family from French territory.

A Triumph for M. Hanotaux.

The Hamburg Correspondence says that the nomination of the Marquis de Noailles to be French Ambassador to Germany constitutes a triumph of the policy of M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, over that of the late Radical Ministry of France, who wished to send to Berlin a democratic Ambassador. The German Foreign Office, getting wind of this project, the paper says, contributed on its side to compel the French Government to abandon the idea. The presence of the Marquis de Noailles in Berlin, the Correspondence continues, will prove the intention of France, without sacrificing any of her old projects of revanche, to maintain relations with Germany through an Ambassador whose social position will enable him to inform his Government of the tendencies of the policy of Germany in a superior way to that in which M Herbette was ever able to do.

By the retirement of M. Herbette, who was the senior of the Diplomatic Corps, Count Lanza di Busca, the Italian Ambassador, becomes the doyen Ambassador, but as the Count is a bachelor, the wife of M. de Szogyeny-Marich, the Austrian Ambassador, who is next in the rank of seniority, becomes the doyenne of the diplomatic body, and will make all the presentations of foreign ladies to the Empress at Court functions.

Mrs. Uhl's Reception.

Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl, wife of the United States Ambassador, is about to begin a series of receptions, which will be held at her residence in Thiergartenstrasse.

The Emperor has telegraphed the Czar a message of sympathy and sorrow at the unfortunate disaster upon the occasion of the popular fête on the Hodynsky Plain, at Moscow yesterday, when upward of 1,000 men, women, and children were crushed to death.

A meeting of the German Colonial Society was held yesterday, at which it was resolved to petition the Reichstag to grant credits for an increase of the strength of the navy, upon the ground that the navy, as it is at present constituted, is inadequate to protect the new expansion of the German colonial possessions.

Prince George of Cumberland, son of the Duke of Cumberland, who recently underwent an operation at Gmunden for the removal of an abscess in his thigh, is still in a critical condition, and hopes of his recovery are very slight.

The Berlin dentists who were graduated from American colleges of dentistry held a meeting yesterday, and decided to form an organization which is to be incorporated.

Two Brothers Accused of Stealing.

Two brothers, Lloyd and Joseph Harding, seventeen and fourteen years of age, respectively, were arraigned, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, charged with being pickpockets. They were arrested in Central Park Saturday afternoon. Detectives said they saw the younger boy steal a pocketbook containing $1.45, belonging to Miss Rosa Keller of 309 East Forty-fifth Street. The boys told Magistrate Crane that they were orphans, and for three years were inmates of the Industrial Home School at Washington, which they left about two months ago. They said they came to New-York to make their living. They were held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

Entertainment at Montefiore Home.

A successful entertainment was given at the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Charles H. Harris and Isidore Lichtenauer had charge of the arrangements, which were perfect in every detail. A large number of friends of the institution attended. The entertainers were Weber and Fields, O'Brien and Wood, Meyer Cohen, Irene Franklin, and Lady Sholto Douglas.

VICTIMS ARE THREE NOW

LIZZIE McKEON OF THE BEN FRANKLIN PARTY DIES IN HOSPITAL.

The Body of Kate Murray Recovered, That of Mabel Wolfer Not Yet Found — Miss Murray's Death Caused by Heart Disease, Not by Drowning—Captain of the Float Discharged—Story of the Disaster as Told by Survivors.

Miss Lizzie McKeon is the third victim of the collision late Saturday night between the steam launch Ben Franklin and transfer boat No. 5 of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad in the Harlem River, opposite One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. She died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the Harlem Hospital. Her brothers took the body to their home at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Park Avenue.

The body of Kate Murray, eighteen years old, of 24 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street was recovered, but that of Mabel Wolfer of 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, who was also drowned, has not yet been found.

Although Frank McHugh, the engineer of the steam launch, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and held in $5,000 bail on a charge of criminal negligence, it is not easy so far to see who was to blame for an accident which might easily have resulted in more than three deaths. Policeman Reed of the Twenty-ninth Precinct swore in court that McHugh appeared to be intoxicated when he arrested him Saturday night, whereas Jacob J. Wolfer and William Hartman, who were both on board the launch, and were thrown into the water by the force of the collision, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that McHugh was sober. The blame really lay, they said, with Capt. W. W. Hamilton of the transfer boat, who neglected to blow the whistle. Capt. Hamilton was discharged yesterday by Coroner Dobbs.

The party on the Ben Franklin was made up of Jacob J. Wolfer, fifty-six years old, 158 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Henry, his son, eighteen; Mabel, his daughter, twenty; Gertrude, thirteen; Frank McHugh, the engineer, William Hartman of 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Lizzie McKeon of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Park Avenue, and Katie Murray of 24 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, both the latter being friends of Wolfer's daughters.

Wolfer, who is a member of the Crescent Boat Club, which extends the courtesy of its boathouse to the Pennsylvania crew, told his story of the accident yesterday.

"The steam launch, Ben Franklin," he said, "was chartered Saturday by the Pennsylvania crew, and I helped on board during the day. Toward evening McHugh, the engineer, offered to take me and my party for a sail, in return for the assistance I had rendered.

"A heavy tire was running when we started from the Crescent float, and went down, keeping close to the shore. The launch can be steered from amidships, the bows, and the stern. She is fifty-six feet long.

"As we shot underneath the Second Avenue bridge we grazed against the pillar, and knocked the port lamp on the deck. McHugh and I were standing amidships, steering together, on account of the strong tide, and McHugh at once ran forward, and fastened the port lamp a few feet lower down than where it was before. All our lamps were in their places.

"Suddenly I saw a huge, black carfloat backing out into the river. I heard no whistle except our own, which McHugh set going at once for all it was worth.

"The float kept right on coming out into the river until our little boat found itself, with a crash and a thump, right underneath her big, black slanting bows. Instantly the launch began to sink as the float pressed down on her. Harry, who was in the bows, caught the gunwale and scrambled onto the float's deck, but I was thrown right into the river.

"All was in darkness and as I splashed around in the water I seized hold of some one, who proved to be Lizzie McKeon. I saw nothing of my own children. It's a wonder I wasn't drowned. Lizzie is subject to fits and in the excitement she was fighting wildly. She caught me by the head and pressed me under water. I got away, came to the surface and she seized me again and dragged me under. When I came up again she seized me by both legs and to prevent us both drowning I was obliged to throw myself on my back and fling her off with a vigorous kick. Finally we were picked out with a boathook and my children, Henry and Gertrude, were rescued in the same way."

William Hartman said: "I was sitting alone when the shock came. I was thrown forward to the water. I came into the water. Something came against me in the current and I seized it. It proved to be a life preserver, and I kept tight hold of it until I was fished out with a boathook."

Katie Murray, whose body was recovered, was the daughter of Mrs. Murray, a widow. Her death was due, not to drowning, but to heart disease. There was no water in her lungs. She will be buried to-morrow.

Lizzie McKeon was a member of St. Cecilia's Church. To-morrow night she was to have played the part of a gypsy in an operetta for the benefit of the parish. When taken to the Harlem Hospital, she gave her address as 104 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mrs. Samuel T. Hool lives at that address.

"Lizzie's brothers were always very strict with her, and when she went out with a young fellow Saturday, she gave some excuse," Mrs. Hool said.

Lizzie's brothers said yesterday that if they could learn with whom she went out they would make it unpleasant for him.

Mabel Wolfer was a graduate of the Normal College and a teacher for seven months in the school at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The Ben Franklin was raised yesterday by the Chapman Wrecking Company.

William Hartman will go before Coroner Dobbs to-day and give his version of the accident.

THEOSOPHISTS WILL TRAVEL.

To Spread the Principles of Their Society Throughout the World.

In an upper room of the headquarters of the Theosophical Society, 144 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, E. T. Hargrove, who is President of the Theosophical Society of America, gave out the details of the proposed world's crusade, which will begin on June 13.

"The party will consist," he said, "of Mrs. K. A. Tingley, head of the Esoteric Section of New-York; Claude Falls Wright, President of the Aryan Theosophical Society of New-York; Mrs. Wright, H. T. Patterson, President of the Brooklyn Branch of the Theosophical Society; E. T. Hargrove, President of the Theosophical Society of America; Mrs. Archibald Keightley, and E. A. Neresheimer.

"This party will start on the Paris of the American Line, which runs a special trip, leaving on Saturday, June 13. There may be fifteen people join us in England and others in France. We will go from New-York to Southampton, to London, Liverpool, Bristol, Leeds, Manchester, Bradford, York, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. At Dublin we will attend the convention of European Theosophists, to be held there.

"From Dublin we shall go to Paris, thence to Amsterdam, where there is a large branch of the Theosophical Society; thence to Arnheim, Berlin, Frankfort, Munich, Venice, Buda-Pesth, Rome, and probably to Vienna and Florence. We shall not visit Spain. From Italy we shall cross to Egypt, where we shall make a stay probably of three weeks. In each of the cities I have mentioned we shall stay three or four days. From Egypt we shall go to India, where we shall spend a long time, going first to Ceylon, thence to Bombay, then northward.

"From Madras we shall journey to Australia, landing at Adelaide, and traveling overland to Melbourne and Sydney, stopping at the larger towns on the way; thence to Hobart Town and Tasmania, and on to Dunedin, in New-Zealand, to Wellington, Auckland, Sydney again, Brisbane, to Sumatra, Java, and then on to China, to Japan, to San Francisco. In China and Japan we shall visit all the big cities. From San Francisco to New-York we shall visit all the cities in which we have branches.

"On the way back to New-York we shall dedicate the site of the School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity. The site has been selected, but, as we have not yet purchased the ground, we shall not say where it will be, as that would raise the price.

"The purpose of the crusade is to spread a knowledge of Theosophy and its fundamental teaching of brotherhood. A special effort will be made to reach the poorer classes in Europe and to carry a message of unity from nation to nation. We look for considerable disturbances to arise before long in the affairs of nations, and any effort made to reach a common-sense basis of brotherhood must do good.

"The poor we shall entertain by talks about America. Everywhere we go we shall talk America, tell about American antiquities and tell about America of the past and future, dwelling on the fraternal aspect of our civilization.

"The expenses of the journey will be borne by each member taking part, so far as he is able, and the residue will be made up from our members in America. Toward this fund we have already received large gifts. The total expenses of the trip will probably be over $20,000."

A meeting will be held in New-York at the Assembly Hall of Madison Square Garden on the afternoon of June 12. Theosophists of this city will there have an opportunity to say farewell to the departing crusaders. Theosophists want to be taken seriously. Mr. Hargrove made announcement yesterday that such newspapers as made fun of them would have to get their own Theosophical news—no more would be given out to them.

June Dividends in Boston.

The semi-annual dividends and interest money payable in Boston in June aggregate $6,717,718, the amount being made up as follows: Interest on railroad bonds, $1,492,163; interest on municipal and United States bonds, $2,792,875; interest on miscellaneous bonds, $342,310; manufacturing companies' dividends, $1,269,300; railroad dividends, $528,154; miscellaneous dividends, $292,916.

Miss Mary D. Brewster Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Mary Dows Brewster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster of 695 Fifth Avenue, and Mr. Oliver S. Jennings has been announced.

Miss Brewster is an only daughter. Her father is one of the original Trustees of the Standard Oil Company.

WEST POINT'S YEAR ENDS

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE CADETS ABOUT TO BEGIN.

Board of Visitors to Organize This Afternoon and Appoint Committees to Consider Matters Relating to the Military Academy—Interesting Programme of Out-of-Door Exercises—Members of the Graduating Class.

WEST POINT, May 31.—The annual June examinations will begin to-morrow. They will be held in the new Academic Building. Lieuts. Berry and Russell have been appointed Secretaries of the first and second committees, respectively.

A few members of the Board of Visitors arrived to-day. The board will meet to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock and organize, and appoint committees to cover these subjects: Appointments and examinations, discipline and instruction, armament and equipment, buildings, grounds and lights, supplies and expenditures, fiscal affairs, and hygiene and athletics. After organizing the board will notify the Superintendent of the Academy of its presence, and the Superintendent and his staff will call upon the official body. After the review of the battalion of cadets, which will take place at 5 o'clock, Col. Ernst will entertain the board at his quarters, together with the other distinguished visitors. President Cleveland is expected to visit the post for one day, but the date of his coming has not yet been indicated. He will be the guest of Col. Ernst.

Following is the programme of outdoor military exercises, which are to take place each afternoon during the examinations:

Monday.—Escort of the colors and review.
Tuesday.—School of the troop—riding on the plain.
Wednesday. — Military bridge construction—pontoon bridge.
Thursday.—School of the troopers—horseback exhibition in the riding hall.
Friday.—Heavy artillery drill—large seacoast guns.
Saturday.—School of the battalion.
Monday, June 8.—School of the battery—field artillery.
Tuesday.—Use of the sword and bayonet—Military gymnastics.
Wednesday.—Heavy artillery drill—siege mortars and illuminated target at 8 P. M.
Thursday.—Drill in extended order, commonly known as skirmish drill.

The graduation hop will follow in the evening, Graduation Day, June 12.

Following is a list of the members of the graduating class, according to their present standing in general merit:

1, E. R. Stuart, West Virginia; 2, George M. Hoffman, Pennsylvania; 3, William H. Tschappat, Ohio; 4, Robert E. Callan, Tennessee; 5, H. F. Jackson, Missouri; 6, Clarence H. McNeil, New-York; 7, Le Roy, Eltinge, New-York; 8, William S. Guignard, South Carolina; 9, Edwin Landon, Michigan; 10, Eugene F. Jervey, Jr., South Carolina; 11, Joseph P. Tracy, Pennsylvania; 12, George W. Moses, Ohio; 13, Alga P. Berry, Kansas; 14, John B. Christian, Missouri; 15, Sam V. McClure, Pennsylvania; 16, Lloyd England, Arkansas; 17, N. D. Kirkpatrick, Virginia; 18, James W. Kinckley, New-York; 19, Paul Relginger, Pennsylvania; 20, Johnson Hagood, Jr., South Carolina; 21, John Morrison, Iowa; 22, Percy Kessler, Pennsylvania; 23, Isaac Newell, Georgia; 24, Celwyn E. Hampton, Ohio; 25, Lucian Stacy, Maine.

26, Patterson, Nebraska; 27, F. K. Ferguson, Tennessee; 28, John W. Wade, at large; 29, Lucius R. Holbrook, Minnesota; 30, Thomas F. Howard, Texas; 31, Charles E. Stodter, Ohio; 32, Charles B. Drake, Pennsylvania; 33, Charles McK. Saltzman, Iowa; 34, A. M. Miller, Jr., Tennessee; 35, Herschel Mapes, Missouri; 36, H. S. Grubbs, Kentucky; 37, Ola W. Bell, Michigan; 38, Robert M. Brookfield, Pennsylvania; 39, George Henry Shelton, Connecticut; 40, Russell B. Langdon, New-York; 41, Henry Willard, Montana; 42, F. G. Smith, Pennsylvania; 43, James N. Pickering, Arkansas; 44, Stephen M. Kochersperger, Pennsylvania; 45, Abraham G. Lott, Kansas; 46, Clarence N. Pardy, Indiana; 47, Frank H. Whitman, Kansas; 48, Frank C. Bolles, Missouri; 49, Dennis E. Nolan, New-York; 50, William A. Burnside, Ohio.

51, Elvin R. Helberg, Wisconsin; 52, Fred W. Lewis, at large; 53, Edward I. King, Massachusetts; 54, Arthur R. Kerwin, New-York; 55, Samuel E. Dallam, Pennsylvania; 56, R. J. Burt, Ohio; 57, M. B. Stewart, New-York; 58, Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., New Jersey; 59, George S. Goodale, Colorado; 60, Charles E. Russell, Texas; 61, Charles T. Boyd, Iowa; 62, Duncan N. Hood, Louisiana; 63, Harry H. Tebbetts, Massachusetts; 64, Houston N. Evans, Missouri; 65, George T. Summerlin, Louisiana; 66, Edward P. Orton, Arkansas; 67, William D. Chitty, Missouri; 68, W. Kelly, Texas; 69, Thomas A. Wansboro, New-York; 70, Lansing Parsons, Ohio; 71, Alfred E. Kennington, Washington; 72, Henry C. Whitehead, Texas; 73, Robert B. Powers, Kentucky.

The meeting of the Association of Graduates will be held on the afternoon of June 11 in Room 101 of the Academic Building. It is probable that the meeting next year will be held in the new memorial hall now in course of construction.

The class of '86 will celebrate its tenth anniversary with a dinner in the cadet mess June 10. There were seventy-seven members of the class, and there are on duty here now Lieut. Newcomer, who headed his class, and Lieuts. Reis, Berry, Frank, and Winer. Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews of New-York City graduated No. 14 in this class.

West Point never looked prettier nor more picturesque than at the present time.

PISTOL SHOTS IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Magistrate Believed Lawrence's Story of Attempted Robbery.

Andrew Lawrence, a shoemaker of 248 West Forty-first Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly and of having violated a corporation ordinance by shooting a revolver in the streets.

The policeman who arrested Lawrence told Magistrate Simms that he heard two shots fired at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and while running toward the place from which the noise seemed to come heard a woman scream. He said that when he arrived at Lawrence's shoe shop he found the prisoner much excited, standing in front of his place holding a pistol in his hand. He arrested him, and as Lawrence appeared to have been drinking a little he charged him with intoxication.

Lawrence told the Magistrate that he had not been drinking. He said that when he was counting the money he had taken in during the day he saw five rough-looking fellows standing outside of the store. A few moments later one of his clerks went out to the sidewalk, and the five men started to assault him. Lawrence said he ran out of the store to help his clerk, and as soon as he reached the sidewalk the men all set upon him.

Lawrence said that after a fight with the men he managed to get into the store. There a customer handed him a revolver and he shot it twice in the air to scare the thieves. His wife screamed when she heard the shots. He showed Magistrate Simms a black eye as proof that his story was correct.

The Magistrate said that he would believe Lawrence's story, and discharged him.

MISS HAMILTON'S WILL CONTEST.

Some of Her Relatives Think Old Age Had Affected Her Mind.

The will of Charlotte Augusta Hamilton, whose estate is thought to be worth about half a million dollars, will be contested this morning before Surrogate Fitzgerald by her two nephews, John C. L. Hamilton of Elmsford, N. Y., and E. A. Hamilton of Dickerson, N. J.

The contestants oppose the probate of the will on the ground that Miss Hamilton, who was seventy-eight years old when she died, April 2, was not of sound and disposing mind.

The executors of the will are William Gaston Hamilton, her brother, and Adelaide Hamilton. The beneficiaries are Schuyler Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Charles A. Hamilton of Milwaukee, John C. L. Hamilton, E. A. Hamilton, Henry N. Hamilton, and Laurens Hamilton, son of W. G. Hamilton.

W. G. Hamilton said that of course it was not possible to satisfy everybody in so large a family, but that there was little chance of the contestants being upheld by the courts.

Miss Hamilton was a granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton. When she was born, her parents lived at the corner of Barclay Street and Broadway, then a fashionable quarter of the city. As a child she was remarkable for her beauty and was a great favorite of Gen. Lafayette.

LEFT ALONE IN THE CITY.

Nine-Year-Old Boy from Newport Deserted by His Companion.

A small boy, who said he had come from Newport, R. I., to see the boat races on the Harlem River Saturday, was brought to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a technical charge of vagrancy. He had been arrested early yesterday morning and taken to the rooms of the Gerry society. He said he was Louis Schaeffer, nine years old, and lived with his father at 142 Spring Street, Newport, R. I. He had come to New-York, he said, with a man named Joseph Reppetto.

Louis said that he and Reppetto left the boat races at 2 o'clock, and came to Herald Square, and there Reppetto told him that he had a home on West Broadway, this city. After they had walked about the city for two hours Reppetto took him back to Herald Square, and then, without a word, jumped on a cable car and left him.

Louis did not know the difference between West Broadway and Broadway, and spent his time from 4 o'clock until midnight going into stores trying to locate Reppetto. Finally, when every place was closed, he began to cry, and at 3 o'clock he was found by a policeman.

Magistrate Simms committed the boy to the custody of the Gerry society, by whom his parents will be notified.

Discharged the Whiskered Juvenile.

A boy, whose flourishing side whiskers brought discredit on his statement that he was only eleven years old, was a prisoner before Magistrate Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. He and a companion were arrested in West Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning for playing "cat." Neither of the boys denied his guilt, but the Magistrate, astounded by Ohmer's whiskers, could not believe that he was playing so juvenile a game as "cat," and discharged both.

THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

HOW THE CHRISTIANS WERE MURDERED BY THE CRUEL TURKS.

Stories of Horror Which Are Unequaled—Mothers Killed in the Presence of Their Husbands and Children—Tortures Such as the Inquisition Never Dreamed Of—Slaughter Which the Civilized World Cannot Ignore.

The following facts are a few from the thousands established by incontrovertible evidence, and confirmed by Blue Books, Consular reports, and unimpeachable testimony of eye-witnesses, notwithstanding the unspeakable shame that those who were so brave as to testify in the face of almost certain imprisonment, torture, and death, to these terrible truths; before European and Turkish Consuls and commissions were deserted by "the great powers" and left defenseless to be imprisoned, tortured, and put to death by every device which demons incarnate could contrive, while the "Christian" nations looked on in criminal acquiescence, reading the bloodiest, blackest record that has ever blotted the pages of human history in guilty silence. Truly, no pencil could picture, no pen could depict, no tongue could tell the terrible details of these awful tragedies of modern martyrdom.

A scene at Sassoun which gives us a glimpse of that awful carnival of cruelty shows the soldiers drunken with their bloody debauch, betting on how many helpless Christian children they could kill at one stroke of the sword.

"I bet you ten tshireks I can cut clean through the necks of four Christian puppies at one stroke of my cimeter," cried one.

"Done," shouted a crowd of Turkish regulars, as they snatched four tender children from the arms of their frantic mothers, and bound them amid heart-rending screams, one neck above another.

The brave Turk who had made the bet touched the neck of the nearest babe with his steel to measure his stroke. His bright cimeter flashed for an instant above them, then four little lifeless forms quivered in the blood-stained dust before their mothers' eyes, to whom such a death itself would have been most unspeakably more merciful than such an agonizing sight.

Turkish soldiers took delight in placing long lines of Christian children in files to be fired at as targets, to see how many little, helpless, homeless, hungry innocents they could kill or wound, or cripple for life with one cruel shot, while others were torn apart by their limbs, and others had their jaws wrenched asunder, and still others were held up by their hair to be decapitated or deformed for life before their broken-hearted mothers.

In one village the most attractive women of the place were promised to be spared if they would deny their faith, but, pointing to the dead bodies of their fathers, husbands, and brothers before them, they replied:

"Why should we deny Christ? We are no better than they! Kill us, too!"

So they shared the same shameful fate of thousands of Christian women and girls of Armenia.

Their natural defenders having been treacherously disarmed by the Imperial Government in preparation for this wholesale robbery, outrage, and slaughter, Christian women and children were hunted like wild beasts, after the loss of their fathers, husbands, and brothers, to be turned over by thousands in obedience to Imperial orders, to serve the brutal lust of their Mohammedan persecutors. All those were tired of them, when those who had survived were hacked to death by swords and bayonets, or left to linger and die.

Bands of hundreds of starving, nearly naked, terrorized women, whose husbands, fathers, and brothers had been imprisoned or slaughtered and homes destroyed, sought mercy of commanding officers of the Sultan in vain. In answer to their tears and entreaties they were ordered to be outraged and then butchered in droves by the demons who had defiled them when wearied of their devilish debauch.

But this was better than Mohammedan captivity for Christian women, which is and has been the common lot of beautiful Armenian girls and women for ages past when a Kurd or Turk could take them alive.

One band of brave women, worthy of the admiration of the whole world, had defended their little ones, their honor, their honor day and night till overwhelmed by numbers, when, with their babes upon their backs and their children by their sides in the fight, finding themselves surrounded, cut off from all possible chance of escape, they followed their heroic leader as she plunged over a precipice, with her babe in her arms, to be dashed to death. Silently the children followed their mothers like lambs to the slaughter, till the deep ravine was so filled with the dying and the

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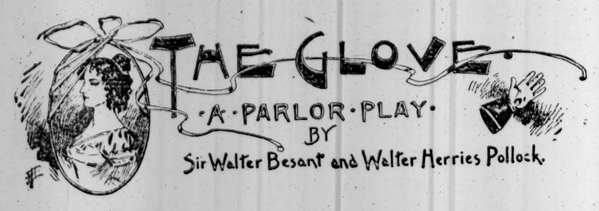

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SYNOPSIS.

Just before the restoration of Charles II. of England Lady Beatrice Graham receives at her country house a letter from her brother, the Earl of Mercia, who is with the King in Holland. In this letter he predicts the early restoration of the King and recommends the bearer to her attention, stating that he is on secret business. With Lady Beatrice is her maid, Nell, daughter of the former's servant, both their fathers having been slain at the battle of Worcester. The messenger offers and proves to be Col. Hugh Valentine, who has saved the life of Lady Beatrice's brother in a battle, and whom she is anxious to meet. As they are conversing, Col. John Tomlinson, a Puritan officer, in love with Beatrice, approaches the house with a posse of men. It is agreed that Col. Valentine shall be disguised as a servant. Lady Beatrice goes to the door to receive Col. Tomlinson.

ACT II.

(Lady B. enters, followed by Col. Tomlinson. At the door he turns round and speaks to men outside.)

Col. T. Six of you remain outside. No one is to leave the house. The rest remain in the hall, waiting orders. Lady Beatrice, believe me, I am troubled thus to intrude upon you. My reason is this. The country is filled with agitators and emissaries of the Young Man—

Lady B. You mean, of the King!

Col. T. As you will. They are going in disguise from house to house, from village to village. They fill the minds of ignorant people with hopes that cannot be realized; they preach another rising; they want more bloodshed.

Lady B. They might be better pleased with a bloodless revolution.

Col. T. They prepare the way—a way that will be rude and rigged.

Lady B. (Sings in a low voice.) "Till the King shall come to his own again."

Col. T. As for these messengers of rebellion, one of them passed through the village just now—called for wine at the inn—told the people to expect the Young Man soon, and then entered the park and came to this house.

Lady B. To this house? Col. Tomlinson, you have always expressed a great friendship for me.

Col. T. More than friendship, Madame.

Lady B. Then—more than friendship—if you please to call it so. Now is the time to prove that friendship. If the man is here—let him depart in peace. Take your soldiers away and let this person—if he is in the house—go unmolested.

Col. T. Should I be worthy of your friendship, Lady Beatrice, if I were guilty of treachery to my country?

Lady B. Treachery to—but I must needs be silent.

Col. T. Lady Beatrice, I have my duty. I must search the house.

Lady B. As you please. I will tell my women to throw open the rooms. (Exit.)

Col. T. (Sees glove on table—takes it up—examines it. Aside.) A glove! A gentleman's glove! The glove of a caballero—of a cavalier! I must find the hand that fits it! Let me think! What if it were the very man I am seeking. Hugh Valentine! the old friend of the Earl of Mercia. Yes—it may well be. And I must arrest him, and the end is certain. Then farewell to Lady Beatrice! Yet it must be done. (Goes to door, calls men.) Four of you to basement and cellars. Look behind every cask. Take lights and leave no corner unsearched. Four take the rooms on the ground floor. The rest up stairs—search in every room—search the roof—the chimneys—the garrets—look in every cupboard and under every bed. (Stands back to let Lady B. enter. She comes in, followed by Nell and Col. Valentine, disguised as a serving man; Nell takes her work again, and Col. Valentine stands in the corner, ready to obey when ordered. Col. Tomlinson, when the men have gone off tramping to their work, turns back to the room.)

Col. T. I trust, Madame, that this trouble to your household will not occupy many minutes. I confess that I hope the fellow has escaped. He will be arrested sooner or later, and I would prefer that he should be arrested outside your house.

Lady B. The trouble, as you call it, Col. Tomlinson, of your presence, and that of your friends, has gone on for a good many years. A few house searchings, more or less, matter little. We are, however, in hopes that all this will cease before long. But I forgot. Vaughan, bring wine.

(Exit Col. Valentine.)

Col. T. (Goes to door and speaks off.) Well? (Enter a trooper, who says: "'Nothing, Sir.")

Col. T. You are sure?

Trooper. I am sure, Colonel. (Exit trooper.)

Col. T. Lady Beatrice, I am happy to report that this man of whom we are in search is not in the house.

(Enter Win-the-Fight Sludge, the sexton. He carries in his hand the Colonel's embroidered coat.)

Sludge. They did not look in the priest's room, Colonel—I knew the room. 'Twas there we found Lord Hexham, whom we took to London and beheaded. In the priest's room I found these things. (Shows coat.) 'Tis the scarlet coat of the man who passed through the village—the man to whom I spoke—the man we are looking for.

Col. T. I know it—he has been here—he must be here still. (Goes to door.) Search the house once more from top to bottom. He must be here somewhere.

(Valentine, bearing tray with wine and two silver cups upon it, offers to Lady Beatrice, who pours out a little and holds the cup in her hand. He offers to Col. Tomlinson, who fills a cup and take it off the tray. Notices servant's hands. (Aside.) Ha! Hands rather white and shapely for a servant. (Looks at his face.) And face—ah! not a familiar face. I have never seen this fellow at the Hall before.

Lady B. Take your wine, Colonel.

Col. T. I drink your health, Madam. (Still looking at Valentine.)

Win-the-Fight, (whispers to Col. Tomlinson.) Sir—Sir—a—word—this servant is no servant—he is the gentleman whom you seek.

Col. T. Silence! I understand. You can leave the room.

(Exit Win-the-Fight.)

Col. T., (shuts the door, points to coat and to glove, addresses Valentine.) Sir, I see before me a servant whose hand seems to me to fit a Cavalier's glove, and I believe that I am speaking to Col. Hugh Valentine, lately arrived from The Hague, and one of the followers of the young man, Charles Stuart.

Valentine. Sir, I am a Cavalier, and I am a servant, the servant of the King! Long live the King! (He fills and drinks a bumper to the King's health and breaks the glass.) Now, Sir, I am at the service of Col. Tomlinson, the King's enemy, but despite that a gentleman.

Col. T. Sir, you are my prisoner. I arrest you by my power as a Magistrate of the county.

"Now, Sir, I am at the Service of Col. Tomlinson, the King's Enemy, but, Despite That, a Gentleman."

Valentine. Sir, you are in your right.

Col. T. Will you give me your parole?

Valentine. You have it, Sir.

Col. T. Your business, I take it, has been to spread about sedition, and to stir up rebellion. This is a grave charge, Sir—

Valentine All this, Sir, I assure you, I have considered and understand. There is no more to say. Shall we relieve Lady Beatrice of our presence?

Lady B. Hugh! (She takes his hand. To Col. T.) Who told you that this was Col. Valentine?

Col. T. That glove which I found on your table told me. I knew that Col. Valentine was in the country—I knew that he would come here from your brother. I saw that the hands of the serving man were not the hands of a servant, and I concluded that we had here none other than the man whom we most wanted—Col. Hugh Valentine himself.

Lady B. Oh, the glove!—the fatal glove!

Col. T. Lady Beatrice, you must say farewell to my prisoner. Sir, (to Col. V.) make your farewells. I will leave you alone with this lady for a few minutes. I have your parole. (Exit Col. T.)

Valentine. Lady Beatrice, I thank kind Heaven that it has allowed me once to look into your face and to kiss your hand. (He raises her hand and kisses it.) I have so often talked with your brother over your perfections that—may I say it?

Lady B. Col. Valentine, say what you will, for, oh! my heart is breaking! O my brother, my brother! That you should lose such a friend! And I— Quick! Let me think. They will take you to the assize town—to London. They will try you. I will fall at the feet of this new man—this son of the Protector—

Valentine. Nay, I fear that will scarce serve. It will be a drum-head court-martial, most likely. Let me say farewell. Dear Lady Beatrice! (Kneels on one knee and takes her hand.) Queen of my heart! whom I have always loved, yet never till now spoken to—farewell! (He rises, still holding her hand.) Oh, there are moments in which we live a lifetime. Farewell! Farewell!

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dead that the last to leap fell unhurt upon the living and lifeless forms beneath them.

About 150 women and children were taken alive, but they bore their torture bravely, and no amount of agony could compel them to deny their faith or betray their friends, faithful through untold torture and agony, even unto death.

Thousands of Christian villages were surrounded, without warning, by soldiers and Kurds, and literally wiped off of the face of the earth by the most infernal fiendishness imaginable. After all the resources of robbery, rapine, outrage, and torture had been exhausted, prisoners, pleading for mercy, having been killed or crippled, were bound and piled between layers of brushwood, saturated with kerosene, the whole being fired, and living and dead cremated together.

An Armenian muleteer, who was pressed into service for transporation of troops, testified to facts which Turkish soldiers boasted of openly as to their awful butcheries. Whole villages were laid waste with no living being left, and the stench from the unburied or unburned bodies was almost unendurable, though thousands had been burned or buried.

Hundreds of perishing people would come to commanding officers and throw themselves upon their mercy, but each day after sundown they were driven off together to be slaughtered, their cries filling the air. One long line of prisoners bound together was led to a trench, and there cut down, one after the other, in cold blood, to tumble into the ditch and be buried, dead or alive.

The larger Armenian cities were the scenes of indescribable diabolism, in one instance the soldiers requested as many as 3,000 Christians to crowd into a church, pretending that they would be protected there. The doors and windows were then barricaded, to prevent escape, the building flooded with kerosene from the roof, and fired; only about sixty persons escaping from this fearful holocaust.

Christians were crowded into their despoiled homes, and their houses fired, while the fiends without flung back upon their bayonets, those who tried to fly from the flames.

While the cruel Kurds prefer to kill people with bullets and daggers, the Turks delight in torturing them to death, cutting their veins open, gouging out their eyes, and pulling out their tongues, tearing off their ears, severing their hands and their feet, flaying them alive, branding and burning them with red hot irons, tearing out their teeth, cuting off their fingers, and toes one at a time, slicing off portions of flesh, then leaving them to linger till relieved by death.

One witness testified to seeing a Turkish officer bind an aged Armenian head downwards, then slowly cut him through with an axe, while from the same hiding place he saw soldiers torturing two priests, one of whom was his own father. After failing to force them to deny their faith, they gouged out their eyes, then compelled them to dance while they beat and gashed them brutally, and after death the body of one was found with neither eyes, nose, ears, lips, nor skin left upon his head.

Long trenches were dug and hundreds of wounded, dying, and dead, were flung in together, to get them out of the way, but dreadful as such burial alive must be, it was a mercy compared to a Turkish prison. The most horrible death imaginable would be a delight, and the most terrible massacre conceivable would be a mercy in comparison to a Mohammedan trial or captivity for a Christian prisoner.

The Christian conception of perdition becomes a paradise when compared to the combination pest holes torture pens, and dungeons of death called prisons, into which refined Christian captives are crowded. Piteous moans of mangled beings, with shattered arms and broken legs, and bruised and bleeding bodies, agonizing groans and shrieks of the tortured who refuse to renounce their faith or betray their friends to the same infernal fury, the demoniacal laughter of the fiend-like bestial Turks tormenting some Christian boy or girl pleading in vain for mercy, till these fiends actually outrage him or her to death, the dying delirium of some fevered racked sufferer, and the expiring gasp of some poisoned prisoner convulsed with death.

Sentry boxes lined with sharpened spikes in which helpless victims are thrust to stand for days, motionless, without food or drink, to be revived by brutal blows when failing faint upon the bloody floor, till carried out unconscious or dead.

Wholesale imprisonments and massacres may be more merciful than the "normal condition" of affairs for the Christians of Armenia, as massacres unremitting must exhaust themselves, while their constant persecutions are continuous.

Unremitting robbery, ceaseless outrage, continual torture, till the cries of the perishing people vainly imploring protection from the powers that had rendered them defenseless to betray them to their tormentors. The response, this reign of terror and era of extermination, despair, disease, starvation, and death stalking through the length and breadth of the land; dreadful epidemics, sickness, and famine finishing the fatal work among the heart-broken, perishing, but heroic remnant of their nation.

W. H. VAN METER.

THE RECENT GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS.

A Rival City Speaks Generously of It.

From The Chicago Journal.

Much has been written of the old rivalry between Chicago and St. Louis and of the ill feeling cherished by each city toward the other. But there is another side to the story that it may be well to mention in this hour of our neighbor's trial. Chicagoans who have visited the Missouri metropolis of late years have all returned loud in its praises. On every side they have found evidences of substantial progress. The growth in population has been rapid and continuous. There has also been a great increase in trade and business of all descriptions, and accumulating riches have left lasting monuments of material prosperity in magnificent business blocks and public buildings.

The management of railroad terminals in St. Louis is the admiration of the world. One grand station receives and cares for the tremendous traffic of thirty tracks. This splendid structure is a model of architectural beauty and convenience. It is without an equal of its kind in any other city, nor is there in any other city such a perfect and comprehensive system for the concentration of its railroad business.

The electric street-railway system also comes in for unstinted praise. It has an equipment far superior to anything that is known in Chicago. The cars are models, large, roomy, and elegant, and every device is of the latest and most approved pattern.

In traveling about the streets, the visitor from Chicago is impressed first of all by their cleanliness. There is probably the same grumbling over the conduct of municipal affairs in St. Louis that there is in other American cities, but the Chicagoan is such a poignant sufferer from unswept streets that he hastens to assure the St. Louisan of his better fortune. In the matter of parks, however, we are far in the lead, but our old rival has taken care for the future, and a great tract of over 1,400 acres promises to develop into one of the finest of public pleasure grounds.

St. Louis is adorned with magnificent new hotels, one of which is deservedly the boast of the town, which disdains comparisons on this score with Chicago. These hotels have been erected in response to the demands of the great jobbing trade, which extends to every corner of the South and Southwest.

Wishes She Hadn't Wished It.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A lady passenger on board the steamer on the trip up the Choptank River during the thunderstorm Thursday afternoon was watching the play of the lightning, and said she "would like to see it strike somewhere," meaning, of course, that she wished to see the effect of the display in some harmless way. But she had no sooner uttered the wish than the lightning did strike on Chancellor's Point, in Talbot County. Almost instantly the barn and stables on the farm of Mrs. Lydia Hughlett, on Chancellor's Point, were in flames and a number of horses and much provender and other stores were destroyed. The spectacle was most impressive, and Mrs. Hughlett who made the wish says she will never entertain such a thought again, if she can help it.

A Busy Canadian.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

A marked compliment was paid to Mr. Frederic Nicholls of Toronto, and to Canada through him, in the election of that gentleman to the Presidency of the National Electric Light Association, on the occasion of the fourteenth annual gathering of that body in New-York. Mr. Nicholls is indeed a busy man, being Vice President and general manager of the Canadian General Electric Company, a Director of the Toronto Electric Light Company, President of the Brantford Street Railway Company, Vice President of the Peterborough Street Railway Company, Secretary of the London Electric Light Company, and a Director of several Canadian concerns of different kinds. He is also an extremely energetic man and has clearly made a strong impression upon the American leaders in the department with which he is most familiar.

NEWMAN HALL AT EIGHTY

HE STILL RETAINS REMARKABLE VIGOR OF MIND AND BODY.

His Recollections of the Civil War—His Speeches for the Government—Visit to the United States and Sermon in the House of Representatives—Reception at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Never were fourscore years borne more brightly and buoyantly than by the great Congregeationalist minister, who first saw the light on May 22, 1816. It is but a brief while ago that I watched him chasing an omnibus in the Strand with all the nimbleness of a man of thirty, and when, one day this week, he came into the library of Vine House, Hampstead, to greet me, it required a distinct effort of the imagination to realize that Dr. Newman Hall was within a day or two of eighty. No stranger who met him and conversed with him, without being informed beforehand of the fact, would dream of charging the famous successor of Rowland Hill with the burden of fourscore years.

Mrs. Newman Hall told me that when they were stopping last Summer in Switzerland at the Riffel Alp, above Zermatt, her husband would think nothing of walking up to the Gorner Gratt, 3,000 feet above the hotel, and back again before dinner. To a mild form of mountaineering, (such as the seracs of the Gorner glacier and the Theodule,) sketching in water colors, and to long walks, he is as much addicted as ever he was. His good health Mrs. Hall attributes in large measure to her husband's bright way of looking at things in general, and to his singularly happy temperament. There is a tradition in his family that once, when a mere child, looking at the people and cattle on a market day, he clapped his hands with glee and cried: "Oh, it's buffyall [beautiful,] ebery man and ebery beast"—an index of character, in a word, when quite young, he seems to have arrived at the same happy conclusion as the late Mr. Robert Browning in maturer years, namely, "All's right with the world."

I had a very long chat with Dr. Hall, first in the library, then at lunch in the dining room, and afterward in his study up stairs, where he gave a sitting for his painting to Mr. Herbert Ollivier. I am afraid the conversation somewhat interfered with the proper quietude of the distinguished artist's "patient." In reference to a complimentary remark of mine on his octogenarian vigor, Dr. Newman Hall observed:

"Both my parents went to Heaven at a good old age. My father was eighty-six and my mother eighty-four."

Turning to another subject, he informed me that he took his degree—B. A. (first class)—at London University in 1841.

"Then you must have been one of the earliest graduates there?" said I.

"I was one of the first batch from Highbury College. In 1842 I was ordained at Albion Congregational Church, Hull. I was the first pastor of the new church. It had 42 members when I was called to it, and upward of 600 when I left it in 1854. In that year I was invited to succeed the Rev. James Sharman, who had been the successor of the Rev. Rowland Hill at Surrey Chapel."

Looking back over his career, Dr. Newman Hall told me that he had never been a political preacher, and had never used his influence as a pastor in a political election. "I should have had no right to use my position as a religious teacher for political purposes," he said. "Of course, as a citizen I have always expressed my views on public questions and advocated what I thought to be right independently of party or denomination. On more than one occasion I have had to differ from my coreligionists, but in the end they had more or less come round to see things from my point of view."

In this connection he mentioned the controversy on education half a century ago.

"My view was," said Dr. Hall, "that the Nonconformists were unable to supply education to all the people; that the Nation should do this, and that the common truths of religion might be taught without controversy, including the Bible, as an essential element in English literature. But that specific doctrine should be taught by the churches. Eventually this was realized in the compromise, afterward generally accepted by Nonconformists. About fifty years ago the majority of Nonconformists were strongly opposed to what they called Papal aggression, and 'the Ecclesiastical Titles' act was passed to prevent the Roman Catholics from appointing Bishops, &c. I took this ground, that the Roman Catholics, like any other denomination, had a right to their own religion, so long as they didn't interfere with the liberty of others. I held that our chief danger was from the teaching of Romish doctrines. The Ecclesiastical Titles bill was soon repealed, but Romish doctrines have spread. The great danger was sacerdotalism, not the cardinals, &c., and the spread of this Romanism has been still greater outside the Papal authority than inside it."

On no subject does Dr. Newman Hall converse with more pleasure than on the part he took (really a prominent one) in influencing public opinion aright during the American civil war.

"When the American war broke out," said he, "the great mass of the Nation seemed to be in favor of the South, and a good many of my co-religionists appeared to side with the South, to the great grief of their brother Congregationalists in the Northern States. Things became so serious that there was great danger of England recognizing the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy. I felt impelled by a power not my own to go all over England and lecture on the principles involved. In the course of one week I spoke at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester; the Town Hall, Birmingham; the Music Halls in Liverpool, Hull, and Sheffield, for two hours at a time to crowded audiences. In Liverpool the audience was rather against me at first—the Alabama was fitting out then—but they came round. A change in the trend of English feeling began to show itself. I don't say it was my doing. I only took part with a few others—the Duke of Argyle, John Bright, and Baptist Noel—but a great change came over the country even among those cotton spinners in Yorkshire and Lancaster who suffered cruelly through the war.

"When the struggle was over I went to America, where there was a very bitter feeling against England. I went for the purpose of persuading Americans that the heart of Great Britain was true to them. I delivered addresses at Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, New-York, &c., indeed, all over America, and was very cordially received. I was asked to offer prayer at the opening of Congress at Washington, when I prayed for the President of the United States and for Queen Victoria. I was also invited by Speaker Colfax to preach in the House of Representatives on Sunday. The building was crowded with upward of 2,000 persons, including members of both Houses, the Speaker being in the chair. Gen. Grant sat just beneath me. I preached from the text, 'Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free,' &c. I was honored with a reception in the Stock Exchange, Wall Street, New-York, and on Bunker Hill, where a great concourse cheered the old flag of the clustered crosses.

"Generally," went on Dr. Hall, "in the China war and other wars, I've always taken the side of peace with my honored and dear friend John Bright. I've based my politics on the New Testament and the teaching of Christ. 'Do to others as ye would they should do to you.'"

Standing facing the light and Mr. Ollivier, Dr. Hall spoke with evident enjoyment about Mr. Gladstone, telling anecdotes which illustrated the wonderful sympathy for others and kindness of heart which are characteristic of the ex-Premier.

"I've had the friendship of Mr. Gladstone," said he, "for thirty years. I have several times been his guest, and he has met many Nonconformists at my house, and I've the greatest reverence for him. I am certain of the perfect disinterestedness of his motives in everything, and that he is a devout Christian. I was very anxious to think as he did on the home rule question," said Dr. Hall, "but, to my great sorrow, I could not agree with him on the particular measures he proposed for its settlement."

And so he went over the past again with all the freshness and alertness of mind which might be supposed to characterize more naturally a man of half his years.

When I was leaving, Dr. Hall kindly gave me a volume of his collected poems, "Lyrics of a Long Life." Under the spell of his fame as a preacher people are apt to forget what is due to him as a poet. In this connection it may be of interest to many folk to learn that Mr. Hall hopes to publish a small volume of verse later in the year.

Charmingly ensconced near the brow of Hampstead Heath, there can be few more delightful, old-fashioned suburban residences than Vine House. In the sunlight of a glorious May day, the lawns brightened by blossoming hawthorn and laburnum, it seemed the beau ideal of a cozy retreat for honored old age.

WAR OF BROOKLYN ICEMEN.

Five Companies Joined to Fight Independent Dealers.

The fight in Brooklyn between the companies popularly supposed to belong to the Ice Trust and the independent dealers is becoming very bitter.

This fight has been going on for several months. It was the belief of the companies with larger capital that it would be easy to drive the independent dealers out of the field, and that they would then be in a position to charge consumers any amount they wanted, on the ground that the ice crop was very short.

The independent dealers, however, have surprised the consolidated companies, and the latter have been driven to cut prices in the attempt to get back the customers the independents have taken from them.

The companies believed to be in the trust are the Knickerbocker, Ridgewood, Montauk, Long Island, and the Long Island Hygienic.

"We are doing all in our power to secure the confidence of the public," said one of the independent dealers, "and we only ask the public to aid us in our fight against this big trust, in order that we may make a decent living, and at the same time give the people a fair return for their money. We are in the business to make a living, but this trust is doing everything possible to drive us out. If it succeeds, we will lose the money we have invested, and the people who use ice will be compelled to pay enormous prices."

The independent dealers are getting their ice from John H. O'Rourke, the Brooklyn contractor, who is also engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice. This ice, they claim, lasts as long as the natural product and is free from all impurities.

The Ice Trust has endeavored to get Mr. O'Rourke to join it, and refuses to sell ice to the independents. Mr. O'Rourke, however, said he would not enter into any such contract, but instead, will make provisions to make more ice than ever.

One of the leading independent dealers in Brooklyn is Edward Funk of 497 Carlton Avenue. He has a large trade among the best people on the Hill, and they are interested in the fight, and are watching the matter.

Mr. Funk, in speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in reference to the fight, said:

"When we found that the companies had decided to consolidate, we also became aware that wages would be reduced, and after talking the matter over a few of us decided to get out and go it alone. It is a big undertaking to fight a trust with unlimited capital, but we are doing it all the same.

"I was in the employ of the Knickerbocker Company for twenty-five years, and never had a charge made against me. The other men who got out at the same time are James and George Vansteen, John McFadden, Charles Odell, Frank Healy, Thomas Elwood, and Eugene Casquet.

"The firms in the trust charge customers the following rates for ice: From twelve to fifteen pounds daily, 70 cents a week; eighteen to twenty pounds, 80 cents, and twenty-five pounds and upward, 40 cents a hundred.

"After I had started on my new route, I found that my opponents were sending canvassers around to get my customers, and in a few cases they succeeded, but I soon learned their game. They found where we were getting our ice, and then sent over the same routes wagons on which was painted the name, 'Long Island Hygienic Ice Company.'

"But the little scheme did not work as well as it was thought it would. The new company, which was intended to fool consumers, is one of the companies in the consolidation. But the agents of this alleged new company visited my customers and promised to furnish ice at 25 cents a week. They would not take any customers of the trust, as they were paying the regular prices, but they would take any of my customers, and even went so far as to offer to sell ice at 15 cents.

"During the last week the agents of the consolidated companies have been over our routes and have been asking our customers to return to them. They said they would make a contract to supply ice for 25 cents a hundred for the rest of the season.

"Why," said Mr. Funk, "they even are willing to supply ice to butchers and stores for 15 cents a hundred. They are so determined to win this fight that they will sell, and have boasted of the fact that they will sell, ice at retail for the same price that it costs us. If it was not for Mr. O'Rourke, we would not have been able to do business. He is entitled to great credit for his refusal to enter into any deal with the trust.

"The trust is now fighting all the trade supplied by Mr. O'Rourke and is cutting prices in order to beat us, but as long as the people know the real facts and will give us their moral support we feel sanguine of winning.

"Mrs. Baldwin of 95 South Oxford Street is one of the women who are doing all in their power to aid us in this fight. She was asked to return to the Ice Trust, and it offered her ice at a less rate than I was charging, but she said that she would continue to take ice from me, and now that she knows more about the fight, would pay me 10 cents a week more in order to help me.

"In order to make a decent living," said Mr. Funk, "we should charge at least 40 cents for 100 pounds of ice a week. If we are beaten in this fight, the consolidated companies will have the field to themselves, and will charge any price they like."

Immigration to South America.

From Chambers's Journal.

Suppose we consider what are the disadvantages of immigration to certain parts of South America: (a) Political revolutions, convulsing as they do each and all of the Spanish-American States, are nevertheless purely among the natives themselves. A European who does not interfere in politics—and if he is wise he will shun it as he would the Gorgon's head—is seldom molested if circumspect in his conduct. Of course, in the interior, property is always more or less unsafe in time of civil riot; the authorities on the coast cannot in such a case control the far inland districts. Compensation, however, is obtainable through the British Consul if damage is proved to have resulted from political disturbances in which the sufferer has taken no part; though I may say here that in the Argentine Republic, where revolutions are chronic, it is a rare thing indeed for a European to suffer loss from this cause. When fools fight, wise men profit, and in countries where the energies of the citizens are devoted to local and general disturbance, the European on his lands out in the open country is monopolizing agriculture and trade.

(b) Depreciated currencies. The River Plate paper money is at a discount of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty per cent, Paraguayan paper is at a discount compared with Argentine paper at as much again, the gold premium there being from five hundred to seven hundred per cent. A young man going out to these States can afford to wait a few years till the premium on gold falls. And fall it most assuredly will as the territory becomes opened up; there is, indeed, a wide belief that it has already touched its highest point. Meanwhile, as he buys all he requires in the country itself, he finds the paper money as good for his purpose in payment of wages and purchase of utensils as any bullion. And as he will, if a competent man of business, generally be a creditor of the country for so much paper, in the future, when paper rises, his assets will improve in value to a corresponding extent.

Roughs—Ruffians.

From Notes and Queries.

I have always understood that this "expressive word" was formed from the first syllable of "ruffian." The word is included in the "Slang Dictionary," 1864, and is defined "coarse or vulgar men." Webster's Dictionary adds to this definition "a swaggerer, a coarse bully." I believe the word is used by Dickens in one of his novels.

Dickens may be quoted as one who used this word, I suppose in 1860. He says:

"I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of Ruffian into Rough, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper."—"The Uncommercial Traveller," XXXVI., "The Ruffian."

As Full as a Tick.

From Notes and Queries.

This expression is common enough in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and always has reference to the parasites infesting dogs and sheep. Mr. J. Nicholson's "Folk Speech of East Yorkshire," 1889, has the expression, with the explanation: "A tick is a sheep louse, which has always a full, bloated appearance."

The West Yorkshire equivalent for this expression is "as full as a fitch"—fitch (vetch); and the allusion is, I suppose, to the yield being too large for the pod or husk. The idea is pleasanter than either "tick" or "louse," and it has the advantage of alliteration.

GEORGE BOWIE MURDERED.

Stabbed Many Times in a Fight over a Game of Craps.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 31.—George Bowie, colored, twenty-four years old, a nephew of Constable William Green, died last night, at 11 o'clock, from a stab wound over the heart that he received Saturday night, during a quarrel in a billiard and pool saloon, owned by Patrick Tierney, and managed by Edward Cordial, in Sherwood Place. Bowie had also stab wounds on his back and arms, seven in all. Bowie stated to Police Captain Timmins that the stabbing was done by James E. Weeks, a colored acquaintance. Weeks was arrested and taken before Bowie, who identified him.

Bowie was found by a policeman in an alley near Mechanic Street, not far from the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway station, at 8:40 o'clock P. M. Bowie, after being wounded, was led from the saloon by two comrades. He was able to walk but a little way, and his friends laid him down in the alley and went, they say, to a drug store for aid. While they were gone Bowie was found and taken to Police Headquarters, where he managed to give the information on which Weeks was arrested.

Two colored men, James W. Hyatt and George Lewis, were also arrested. They are supposed to be the men who helped Bowie from the saloon. They corroborated Bowie's story, and were held as witnesses.

There had been ill feeling between Bowie and Weeks for some time. It is said the men quarreled two weeks ago about 40 cents that one said the other owed him. The quarrel was renewed again last night in Tierney's saloon over the possession of 10 cents wagered in a game of craps. According to statements made to the police, Bowie and Weeks went into the street to fight. Bowie ran back to the saloon a moment later, pursued by Weeks, who was striking at him with a claspknife. It is supposed a general melée followed. Some one hit Weeks a terrible blow on the head with a billiard cue. Weeks, it is said, pursued Bowie until he managed to give the fatal wound. Weeks then went home.

New-Rochelle has a large colored population, the greater part of which lives in Pugsley Hollow. The entire neighborhood was aroused by the news of the crime, and a crowd gathered in front of Police Headquarters and remained there until late at night.

Weeks had lived in New-Rochelle five or six months, and made a living by doing odd jobs here and there. Bowie lived on Lather's Hill. His uncle, Constable Green, has been well known in the village many years.

ROBBERY SERVED A LA CARTE.

Some People May Doubt the Veracity of This Queer Story.

Rome Letter in The Pall Mall Gazette.

A Grand Duke and his escort of six men assaulted at the very door of Rome by two brigands and despoiled of 56f. is the great news spread all over the world by the telegraph the other day.

"The reputation of Italy is ruined," say the slow-going. "This is worse than the defeat of Adowa."

"Oh, no," say the knowing ones, with a smile; "it is a fact that the diminution of tourists and travelers in Italy dates from the moment of the suppression of brigandage, which was one of the principal attractions of our country, certainly one of the oldest and most honored institutions, which ranked in interest with the Coliseum and Pompeii."

However, the facts of the case are as yet unknown out of Rome, where it has been the good fortune of the paper called Don Chisciotte to discover them. It seems that the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, a descendant of the friend and protector of Goethe, and consequently a lover of the arts, found himself at Frascati with Herr Voss, poet and painter. After admiring the beauties of nature, the Grand Duke exclaimed: "Splendid; but the brigands?" was led to expect brigands. "Where are they?" His companion, embarrassed, explained that they had been suppressed. "I really do not wish to be exigent," said the Duke, "but the brigands I really will not forego."

After much trouble, Herr Voss by chance discovered just what he wanted, and prepared a delightful surprise for his patron. There is here a society but little known, in the interests of foreigners who desire excitement on easy terms. The tariff runs as follows:

Aggression, by an entire band	200f.
Aggression, simple, with two armed brigands	50f.
Aggression, with two brigands armed to the teeth	56f.
Killing one horse	100f. extra
Wounding one horse	50f. extra
Wounding driver, (with his consent in writing)	150f. extra
Shooting with noise, without wounding	25f. extra

Herr Voss chose the third offer, thinking it would mean only 28f. each. Simple aggression armed to the teeth! At one moment during the drive, while the Duke was exclaiming, "Superb! Italy is truly a marvelous country!" suddenly two ferocious characters sprang, as it were, out of the ground, with guns cocked, shouting: "The tariff, the tariff!"

"What do they say?" asked the Duke, who was experiencing all the desired sensations. "That they must have 56f.," which, after some search, was accordingly handed over, and the party was allowed to proceed, the only comment of the Duke being: "So cheap, indeed; a marvelous country!"

Anxious About the French Language.

From The London Telegraph.

No little amusement has been caused at Paris by the announcement that a league is to be formed for the purpose of eliminating foreign words from the French language. The worthy people who may join this association are to do so on the express understanding that they will no longer profane their lips with the "exotic" monosyllable "turf," but will speak of "la pelouse." Instead of a "garden party" they will grace "une partie de jardin." At the restaurant they will cease to call out for "rosbif," and "whist" will no more possess any fascination for them. The company in which they are wont to mix will no longer be "very selected," and if they chance to be buttonholed by some importunate friend, they will abjure the pleasure of releasing themselves with the airy remark that "Times is money." Even tradesmen will be requested to remove from their shop windows the obnoxious proclamation that "English is spoken" at their establishments, and to substitute the words "On parle l'Anglais."

Such is the announcement gravely made, and already the embryo league is provoking a considerable amount of mirth. People are asking why the French language should be prevented from pursuing "its natural evolution," and the "sportman," in particular, is inquiring where equivalents are to be found for his jockel, his polo, his "rallye paper," his "cursing (sic) match," his "record," and a host of other terms more or less genuine which have become part and parcel of his existence. The league will have a hard time before it if it endeavors to stem the torrent, and the chances are that it will expire as it is beginning—in ridicule.

Lake Steamer Launched at Toronto.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

The successful launch at the shipyard of the Bertram Engine Works Company, in this city, of the iron steamer Corona, for the Niagara Steam Navigation Company, is satisfactory proof that good boats can be built in Toronto. The dimensions of the new steamers are as follows: Length on water line, 270 feet; length over all, 277 feet; beam, molded, 32 feet; breadth over guards, 50 feet; depth molded at lowest point, 32 feet 6 inches. The Chippewa, built at Hamilton in 1894, is a swift and commodious steamer, modeled by a well-known American designer—Mr. Kirby of Detroit. Not less graceful and stanch, we believe, will be the Corona, whose designer and Superintendent, Mr. Angstrom, has built some of the finest modern steamships on Long Island Sound and on Lake Erie.

Victory for the Massachusetts.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

We think that the decision of the Executive Council to present the battleship Massachusetts with a bronze statue of Victory will be accepted as the most fitting tribute that could be devised. The figure, which will be life size, will be placed upon the forward thirteen-inch turret and will make an imposing appearance. It is far superior to a silver soup tureen or something of that sort for the wardroom, because it is a gift to the ship. Poor Jack comes in for it as well as the habitués of the quarterdeck; besides, it is a source of inspiration which will be sure to tell on the fighting calibre of the crew. The vessel carrying such a token will never strike her flag.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DR. MITCHELL'S VERSE.

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D., LL. D., Harvard and Edinburgh. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company.

That skill in the science of medicine and skill in the art of poetry are not incompatible has been demonstrated more than once in a century. Goldsmith was a doctor, Keats was educated to be a surgeon, our own Dr. Holmes was at once physician and poet, and Dr. Mitchell, widely known in medical circles, has also the divine essence that makes for poetry. Most, if not all, of the verse published in this volume has appeared before, but there is a very great advantage in having the work of many years—the range is from 1858 to 1892—brought together in a form to indicate the value of the author's whole performance.

Dr. Mitchell once cleverly said to Dr. Holmes, who was his friend as well as his contemporary, that he was not a man of letters, but a man of notes. This referred to his brief and brilliant little "epistolary bites," which he was in the habit of substituting for longer communcations to friends and strangers, but it might also have been said of his verse, which is apt to be delightful in inverse proportion to its length. The opposite is true of Dr. Mitchell's own work; the longer and dramatic poems showing a finer quality of workmanship than the shorter ones. "Francis Drake," "Philip Vernon," "François Villon" are robust and delicate, with a maturity of phrase commonly associated with writers who have spent the better part of a lifetime learning the craft of fitting words to ideas.

Some one has said that it takes a great deal of life to make a little art, and perhaps the day is past for denying that—other things being equal—the better the life the better the art. One of the most attractive elements of Dr. Mitchell's verse is the unconscious testimony it bears to his pure, sane outlook upon life; to the firm morality, in other words, of his point of view. An unmoral pen could not have written the "Tragedy of the Sea," with which the volume opens. The curious story of Francis Drake and Thomas Doughty (those who do not know it will find it outlined in the notes) offers a fair field for nobility of sentiment and appreciation of the moral side of life, and Dr. Mitchell has grasped his opportunity. He has combined an elevated and elevating conception of character with the charm of a smooth and stately melody—a "dramatic melody," as the phrase goes—without the Wagnerian discords dear to Browning and his followers. There is an Elizabethan ring to many of the passages that chimes with the spirit of the story, and Drake himself speaks the Elizabethan tongue when he says:

Yes, I am admiral;
But there are moments in the lives of all
When the stern conscience of a too great office
Appalls the humbler heart that fain would be
Where indecisions breed less consequence.

Doughty is a more complex problem, and Dr. Mitchell has cast about him the metaphysical haze of the nineteenth century. We see the scholar, soldier, gentleman, capable of treason to his friend and to his Queen, capable even of darker thoughts than treason, yet rising when condemned to a singular sort of nobility, as we might see him now in politics or business life where the price of dishonor is seldom the head upon the block. One is forced to wonder how Shakespeare would have made him, with all the knowledge he had of the time and the thought of the time, and with that great insight of his to the core of personality within its fragile shell of time and place. But Shakespeare is not now, and the boldest poet could hardly resent having raised a thought of him in the minds of his readers. Whether he is Elizabethan or Victorian in aspect, Doughty, as Dr. Mitchell has recreated him, is an appealing personality. One of the lifelike touches which make him so is the whimsical demand upon Vicary to smile upon him at the last:

Do you remember once a thing you said,
How for the wise the soul has chapels four?
One that I name not. One a home of tears.
One, the grave shrine of high philosophy.
And one, where all the Sahara are fasters gay.
Smile on me when I die. In that dim world
I am assured men laugh, as well they may,
To see this ant-heap stirred. Oh, I shall look
To see you smile.

And again at that strange supper where betrayer and betrayed sit down in love together we have the same notion:

See you fail me not.
Some men ask prayers. I only ask a smile.

Those who have read a little essay that Dr. Mitchell wrote some eight or ten years ago will recall his admiration for the suffering, courageous woman who shocked her friends by laughing on her deathbed. The physician who has the poet's vision has also a wide and suggestive experience to draw upon in building an individuality out of hints and dreams. The touch of sympathy with the gay stanchness that can love and die without tears makes Dr. Mitchell's Doughty entirely possible to us, and accounts for our ability to retain a degree of respect for that sweet-tongued traitor who sings of Devon's lanes in the ears of homesick men on the point of mutiny.

Of another and not less attractive sort is the rhymed drama of François Villon. The warp and woof of this poem are both the author's own, there being no authority for it in the scanty facts recorded of Villon's fate. It moves more freely than the poems that are saddled with history, and it contains, perhaps, more of the subtlety of poetry than all the rest of the book together. It would be hard to exceed the charm of some of its passages. Take, for example, Villon's protest when roused from his revery:

—I understand
You lost the way to Claire, while I have lost
The gladdest thought that haply ever crossed
A poet's brain. Think what it is, fair Sir,
To feel within your soul a gentle stir,
To see a vision forming as from mist,
And then just as your lips have almost kissed
This thing of heaven, to have a man insist
You show the way to Claire. A man may die
And still the world go on, but songs that fly
From laughing lip to laughing lip to make folk glad,
Have more than mortal life. 'Tis passing sad.
You've killed a thing had outlived you and me,
Bishops and Kings, and danced, a voice of glee
On lover's tongues.

And the rapid grace with which the poet catches suggestion from the stumbling tongue of the lover, after the bargain by which verses are to be furnished for Isabeau is finally completed:

Smiling, he queried of this Isabeau,
Her eyes, her lips, her hair; because, forsooth,
"The trap of lies were baited best with truth,"
Quoth I, half vexed, "Brown-red her hair."
"I know," my poet says, "gold-darkened, like
the glow
The sunset casts, to crown a brow of snow."
Then I, a love-sick fool!—"She has a way
Of"—"Yes, I understand; as lilies sway
When south winds flutter and the month is May,
And love words has the maiden rose to say."
Here pausing, suddenly he let his head
Rest on his hands and half in whisper said,
"Alack! full many a year the daisies grow
Where rests at peace another Isabeau."

"The Cup of Youth" is the popular version of Galileo's call to Rome, and here again Dr. Mitchell has a theme that he can treat with comprehension of its finest side. Galileo's attitude is one familiar to the scientist who holds his science as the purest churchman of a religious age once held his faith:

Alas it moves! this ever-patient globe
Moves, with the Pope and me; would move without.
Could I but summon God to answer them!
If He has whispered in my listening ear
This secret guarded since the morn of time,
How shall I say I know not it nor Him?
A man may love or not, rejoice or not,
May hate or not, but what he thinks is sped
In word-winged arrows of eternal flight.

There are, in fact, few pages of this little book—it is singularly small, when one considers the years it covers and the training it displays—from which the reader does not get the impression of a genuinely poetic mind straining a little, as Botticelli strained, after the haunting unseen world of spirit, yet loving wholesomely, as Wordsworth loved, the beauty of the lower world with its infinite caprice. There is hardly a note that one could fit the word "blithe" to, but neither is there a note of morbidness. The prevailing sentiment is one of pure and somewhat pensive reflection, carried out in such a way that the mind is rested rather than saddened, as the eyes are rested by dwelling on broad green intervales.

We have said nothing of Dr. Mitchell's lighter touch, for it is not always happy—it is best in the bits of lyric strewn among the dramatic poems. A little riddle he once wrote to Dr. Holmes, sending it with the gift of a paper cutter, shows his occasional capacity for ingenious turns of phrase so well that, although it is not included in the volume, we venture to quote it here for the benefit of the reader:

A simple go-between am I,
Without a thought of pride,
I part the gathered thoughts of men
And liberally divide.
I set the soul of Shakespeare free,
To Milton's thought give liberty.
Let Sidney speak with freer speech,
Bid Spencer sing and Taylor preach,
Though through all learning swift I glide
No wisdom doth with me abide.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Macmillan & Co. announce that they will soon have ready Henry James's new volume of short stories called "Embarrassments." There are four tales entitled respectively "The Figure in the Carpet," "Glasses," "The Next Time," and "The Way It Came."

—Walter B. Harris, who recently published an account of a daring journey made to Tafilet, beyond the Atlas Mountains, in North Africa, has about ready another book of travel with the title, "From Batum to Baghdad." It is said that Mr. Harris can pass himself off as a Mohammedan preacher as successfully as the late Sir Richard Burton, who, on more than one occasion moved to enthusiasm a fanatical audience. Mr. Harris's volume contains passages on the Persian Koord country.

—Miss Kate Sanborn's "My Literary Zoo," a volume dealing with literary matters with that writer's well-known wit and charm, is nearly ready at D. Appleton & Co.'s.

—George B. Grinnell's "Story of the Indian," in the Story of the West Series, which Ripley Hitchcock is editing for the Messrs. Appleton, has been republished in England, where considerable interest has already been shown in it.

—Macmillan & Co. will issue in August "The Introduction to Public Finance," by Prof. Carl C. Plehn of the University of California, which treats of public expenditure, revenues, indebtedness, financial administration, and the different forms of taxation.

—An expurgated edition of Fielding's "Tom Jones" is announced in London. The expurgator is Mrs. J. M. Fielding, the wife of the novelist's grandson.

—The Messrs. Longmans announce in London "Harvard Historical Studies," comprising works of original research selected from recent writings of teachers and graduates of the university and including also collections of documents, bibliographies, reprints of rare tracts, &c. At least three volumes are expected to be published annually, and the first three will be "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870," by Prof. Du Bois of Wilberforce University; "The Contest Over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in Massachusetts," by Prof. S. B. Harding of Indiana University, and "A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina," by Prof. Houston of the University of Texas.

—The Messrs. Holt have about ready "The Way They Loved at Grimpat," village idyls, by E. Rentoul Esler, of which S. R. Crockett says: "A book this to read and reread, to lay aside for six months in a drawer, and then, upon rediscovery, to welcome with joy, and sit down to read all over again."

—Roberts Brothers will publish this week the following: "Where the Atlantic Meets the Land," by Caldwell Lipsett; "The Ascent of Woman," by Roy Devereux; "The Provost and the Last of the Lairds," by John Galt, and Jean Ingelow's Poems, a new edition, two volumes in one.

—Miss Skene, who is a daughter of Scott's friend Skene, has written for Blackwood a paper entitled, "Some Episodes of a Long Life."

—The Athenaeum announces that Aldis Wright is engaged on a new edition of "The Anatomy of Melancholy," in which Burton's references will be traced and his quotations verified. "Nobody," it says, "is better qualified for such work than Mr. Wright, whose reading is immense. The late Mr. Shilleto displayed laudable industry in turning up the qu

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE McKINLEY PALL STILL HANGING OVER THE MARKET.

Prices Materially Lower, Notwithstanding a Recovery on Friday—Importance of the Decision Sustaining the Joint Traffic Association—Crop Prospects Most Encouraging—Gold Shipments Continue—Ease of Money—A Favorable Bank Statement.

MONDAY—A. M.

The McKinley pall hung over the stock market all the week, the result being average losses of more than 1 per cent., with exceptional declines in Sugar, Consolidated Gas, General Electric, Manhattan, Louisville and Nashville, Burlington, and St. Paul. The volume of trading was the lightest of any week this year. The terrible calamity in St. Louis added to the gloom, but there was no evidence that it accelerated the downward movement. On Friday there was a fractional recovery in prices, due to the usual covering of shorts pending a holiday, and to the prospect of an early adjournment of Congress, but the trading was exceedingly light.

There has been no lack of news which would have had a marked beneficial influence on prices if the political situation had been less disturbed. The decision of Judge Wheeler in favor of the Joint Traffic Association points the way to the forming of similar associations all over the country, having for their object the maintenance of stable rates. The Trunk Line Association has succeeded in securing fair rates without rebates or other violations of the law, and it has held together, in spite of poor tonnage. Now that the plan which has been in operation since Jan. 1 has been declared legal, it is expected that the transcontinental, the Granger, the Southwestern, and the Southern roads will form similar organizations without delay, and that all will operate in harmony with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Should this expectation be realized, the benefit to accrue to stock and bond holders can hardly be overestimated.

Foreign investors continue uneasy over the possibility of the nomination and election of Mr. McKinley, basing their objection entirely on his financial record. With a man of undoubted soundness on currency matters as the candidate, and with an unequivocal gold platform, the outlook for American securities would vastly improve. Already the investment and speculative sentiment in London is giving evidence of a desire to buy, but it is confined to foreign departments, American issues being almost entirely neglected on the London Exchange. This condition, however, would be altered if there could be given reasonable assurance that the next President would veto all financial legislation of doubtful character. The country is full of products, which must in time be sent to market, and when the movement begins, the railways with fair rates must benefit. The present crop prospects are most encouraging, and, barring disaster between now and the harvest, ample traffic for the railways is assured for two years to come.

The outward movement of gold continues in moderately large volume. It would cause greater uneasiness than it does if it were not felt that the bill now before Congress to prevent bond issues without the sanction of that body is destined to ultimate defeat. The exchange market shows marked powers of absorption, and rates hold firm. The money market continues easy. The bank statement issued on Friday showed an expansion in loans of $1,750,000, a gain in money of $1,000,000, and an increase in deposits of more than $1,800,000. The surplus reserve increased $529,175, and now amounts to $22,230,675.

The following are the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Je. 1, 1895.
Alton & Terre Haute	59	54	64
American Cotton Oil	12¾	12½	28
American Cotton Oil pf	55	54⅝	74⅞
*American Sugar Refineries	124⅞	121¼	117⅝
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	104	104	100¼
American Tobacco	67¼	65½	115¼
American Tobacco pf	99½	99¼	..
Ann Arbor pf	25	24½	..
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, all interest paid	15¼	14⅜	..
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	23¼	22	..
Atlantic & Pacific	8	8	12⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	18½	17¾	62¼
*Bay State Gas	30¼	28⅝	22⅜
Brooklyn R. T.	25	24¾	..
Buffalo Rochester & Pitts. pf	58¼	58¼	..
Canada Southern	51	50¼	63½
Canadian Pacific	62¾	62¾	92½
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16¾	22⅞
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68⅝	66¾	74⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	80¼	77	80⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	105¼	108⅜
C., M. & St. Paul	78¼	77¼	68¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	127½	120⅞
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	71	69½	68¾
C., C., C. & St. L	35	33¾	44½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	102	102	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¾	26½	27⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	94	94	..
Col., Hocking Val. & Toledo	16	16	26½
Consolidation Coal	32⅜	32⅜	..
Consolidated Gas Company	150	150⅜	145
Delaware & Hudson	127½	125⅝	126⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	161½	161	160½
Denver & Rio Grande	15¾	15¾	15¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48	47	47
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8⅞	8½	9⅝
Detroit Gas	27½	27¼	..
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	18¼	17⅜	20¾
Erie	14¼	14	..
Erie 1st pf	36	35¼	57⅜
General Electric	35½	33½	35⅜
Great Northern pf	120	120	128
Illinois Central	102½	102¼	96⅞
Illinois Steel Company	70¼	68½	..
Iowa Central pf	33¾	32½	..
Kanawha & Michigan	6⅜	6⅜	..
Laclede Gas	25½	22	32⅜
Lake Erie & Western	18¼	18¼	54⅞
Lake Erie & Western pf	72⅜	71½	82½
Lake Shore	150	150	146¼
Louisville & Nashville	51¼	49	57½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	99½	99½	93⅝
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	20	20	28¼
Manhattan Con	107¼	102⅞	113⅜
*Metropolitan Traction	109¾	108	94⅜
Mexican Central	10⅜	9¾	12⅜
Mexican National	6⅜	6	25⅜
Michigan Central	96½	95	99⅞
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48	47½	46¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅜	11¼	27¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26	25⅜	53⅜
Missouri Pacific	26⅜	24⅝	28
Mobile & Ohio	20¾	20	25⅞
*National Lead Co	25¼	24⅜	35⅞
National Lead Co. pf	106	105	101⅜
New-York Central	96⅞	96¼	101⅜
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	175	175	..
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	9	9½
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	25¾	25¾	30
Norfolk & Southern	70	70	..
Norfolk & West., 1st pf. paid	2	2	..
Norfolk & West. pf., 1st in. pd.	8¼	7¾	..
North American	5⅝	5⅝	..
Northern Pacific, t. r.	5	4½	..
North. Pacific, 1st in. paid	5⅝	4¾	..
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12⅜	12	..
North. Pac. pf., 1st in. paid	15⅜	15	..
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¼	18¼
Pacific Mail	26¾	26	29¼
Phil. & Read., 1st in. paid	11¾	9⅞	..
P., C., C. & St. L	16⅜	16⅜	10½
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	162¾	162¾	..
Pullman Pal. Car Co	158	158	171
Rio Grande Western pf	42	42	45⅝
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	7¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10½	10½	15⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	44¼	42⅜	38¼
Southern Pacific	19⅝	18⅞	23
Southern Railway	9½	9	13⅜
Southern Railway pf	30½	28	39
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26¾	25¼	28⅜
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8	12⅜
*Tol., St. L. & Kansas City	5½	5½	..
Union Pacific, t. r.	8¾	7⅜	13⅜
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	3¼	3¼	6⅞
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅜	5¼	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11	10⅜	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21⅜	21	..
United States Express	40	40	80
*United States Leather	9	9	22
*United States Leather pf	65¼	63⅜	95
United States Rubber	24½	21	47¼
United States Rubber pf	84½	80½	96¼
Wabash	7¾	7⅜	9¼
Wabash pf	18⅜	17	19⅞
West. Union Telegraph	86¼	84⅜	92¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¾	9¼	14⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅜	36¾	45

*Unlisted. †Ex-dividend.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was steady. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89¼ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅝ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15@5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c premium, Boston 50@c discount, San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was well supplied. Call loans were made at 1@2½ per cent., the average for the week being about 2 per cent. Time money was freely offered. Quotations were 2½ per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months, and 4½ per cent. for longer periods.

Commercial paper of the best class was in fair demand. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, and 5@6 per cent. for prime and 6 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England lost £41,219 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.39, became 59.34. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,825,000f in gold and 2,100,000f in silver.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 3-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,032,313, and the exports for the same period $31,532,319. The net exports, therefore, have been $12,500,000. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $13,010,119, in 1894, $34,011,219, and in 1893, $56,022,612.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Friday, showed an increase in reserve of $529,175. The banks now hold $22,230,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,750,000, an increase in specie of $914,500, an increase in legal tenders of $72,900, an increase in deposits of $1,832,900, and an increase in circulation of $75,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	May 30, '96.	May 23, '96.	June 1, '95.
Loans	$475,156,400	$473,400,400	$502,647,200
Specie	62,456,000	61,541,500	70,041,000
Legal t'd's.	84,493,200	84,420,300	112,137,600
Net deposits	498,874,100	497,041,200	566,229,400
Circulation.	14,605,100	17,529,800	13,256,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

Specie	$62,456,000	$61,541,500	$70,641,000
Legal t'd's.	84,493,200	84,420,300	112,137,600
Total reserve.	$146,949,200	$145,961,800	$182,778,600
Reserve required ag't deposits.	124,718,525	124,260,300	141,557,350
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$22,230,675	$21,701,500	$41,221,250

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$22,250,675	1891	$7,529,175
1895	41,221,250	1890	4,912,125
1894	77,965,100	1889	14,605,650
1893	20,987,500	1888	25,715,625
1892	24,612,825	1887	4,327,725

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific	1¼	N. J. Central	1⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅜		

DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1⅛	Kan. & Michigan	1⅞
Bal. & Ohio,	1	Laclede Gas	2½
Bay State Gas	1	Louis. & Nashville	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	2¾	Manhattan	3¼
Chicago Gas	1½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅝	Mobile & Ohio	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅜	N. Y., Sus. & West.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Phil. & R. 1st. in. pd.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Southern Railway pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	2	U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r.	1¼
General Electric	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	2½
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Cin., Day. & W. 1st.	1	Un. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s.	1½
Or. Imp. 1st	8	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st.	2

DECLINED.

Chic. Gas L't. Co. 1st.	1¼	Reading 1st pf. inc.	2¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con.	6	Reading 2d pf. inc.	1
Erie general lien.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	2
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d.	1	Tex. Pac. 2d.	1
Keokuk & D. M. 1st.	1	Union El. 1st.	4
Or. Imp. Con., t. r.	3¾	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	3

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding periods of last year.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,659,897
Corresponding week 1895	9,833,770
Since Jan 1, 1896	200,146,860
Corresponding period 1895	221,428,284

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,048,701
Corresponding week 1895	7,200,542
Since Jan. 1, 1896	158,103,112
Corresponding period 1895	143,054,295

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$56,672
Corresponding week 1895	277,117
Since Jan. 1, 1896	19,146,161
Corresponding period 1895	20,720,560

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$5,077,951
Corresponding week 1895	1,094,585
Since Jan. 1, 1896	56,332,299
Corresponding period 1895	48,225,080

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges for week ending May 29.$419,161,401
*Balances for week ending May 29.. 27,539,718
Exchanges for week ending May 23.. 583,867,640
Balances for week ending May 23.... 35,691,196
Exchanges for week ending May 16. 562,941,539
Balances for week ending May 16.... 34,194,363
Exchanges for week ending May 9.. 583,648,161
Balances for week ending May 9.... 40,795,639
Exchanges for week ending May 2.. 612,727,967
Balances for week ending May 2.... 43,826,741
Exchanges for week ending April 25. 566,926,753
Balances for week ending April 25.. 36,911,048
*Five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, May 30.—The trading in the local securities during the week was confined to a few stocks. The changes in prices were, with few exceptions, toward higher values, which was all the more gratifying in consequence of the dullness and weakness in all the other markets of the country. Albany Railway advanced 1 per cent. for the week and 2 per cent. for the asked price. The earnings published last week have brought in some inquiry for the stock. The Troy City Railway is quoted ex the dividend of 1¼ per cent. which is the usual quarterly dividend. The earnings for the next quarter are expected to be very large, owing to the increase in the Summer traffic. Union Railway of New-York was in demand and advanced 2 per cent. for the bid price. New-York Air Brake stock closed 1¾ per cent. higher. The only stock that shows any important loss is Commercial Union Telegraph, which is offered 2 per cent. lower, at 108. Albany County Bank sold at 130. The final settlement in favor of the City Bank of all the litigation arising out of the defalcation of Whitney and the Goulds in 1890 will save the bank many thousands of dollars. All of the Judges of the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the General Term. It is rumored that the management of the Cohoes City Railway will shortly pass into the hands of the Albany Railway Company. The transfer, it is said, will probably be consummated not later than July 15. The plan is for a while to run the Cohoes Road as a separate line and to connect at West Troy with the present line of the Albany Railway. It is understood that the Albany Railway will purchase the stock of the stockholders at par, with interest at 6 per cent. from the date of purchase. The stockholders who wish to retain the stock may do so. The plan is to sell to the Albany people enough stock to control the road. The Albany Railway expects to secure the franchise in West Troy next week to connect both roads.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	183	186
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	80	90
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Company	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	132
Albany Insurance Company	104½	..
Albany Railway stock	130	132
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Company	104	..
Celluloid Company	60	61
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Company	106	108
Consolidated Car Heating Company	26	28
First National Bank	180	183
Hudson River Telephone Company	55	58½
Munhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	40	50
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	150	153
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	112	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air Brake Company	95	104½
N. Y. & N. E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	220	225
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110¾	114
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¾
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	6
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	101	103
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	102¼	105½
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100¼	101¼
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway 5s	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railway 5s, 1942	106	107½
*Troy Gas Company stock	127	128
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 31.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills ranged from ⅝@¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills from ⅝@1¼ per cent. There was little open demand. Gold to the value of £1,500,000 is voyaging hither. Silver was rather weak. The stock market was firm and buoyant. American railroad securities were dull, but became firmer on Saturday. Northern Pacific advanced 1. These declines were made: Illinois Central, 3; Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific debentures and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, each ¾; Norfolk and Western and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, each ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Denver and Rio Grande common, Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, and Central Pacific, each ¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company announces that it will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—Winslow, Lanier & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—N. W. Harris & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

To Explore Spitzbergen.

From The London Chronicle.

Sir Martin Conway has concluded the arrangements for his forthcoming exploration of Spitzbergen. About the end of May he leaves for Norway, and starts from Trondhjem on June 4. He has arranged to be conveyed to Ice Fjord on a Norwegian steamer of 1,000 tons, which is transporting material for a kind of hotel or rest house to be erected there for the use of sportsmen who, it is believed, can be induced to visit the island.

He will establish his headquarters at Ice Fjord, and will then be taken by the steamer and left at some point of the south coast, whence he will make his way back again across the island. He is to be accompanied by Dr. Gregory of the British Museum, whose monumental volume, entitled "The Great Rift Valley," has just been published; Mr. Trevor Battye of Kolguev fame, Mr. Darbishire, the cartographer, and his cousin, Mr. H. E. Conway, who will be the artist of the expedition.

The sun sets for the Winter in Spitzbergen on Aug. 20, and, therefore, Sir Martin hopes to be back at Wick early in September, having solved a number of the interesting problems connected with the unknown interior of the Arctic Island.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	P. M.	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets
4:31	7:25	12:00		

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 1.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Finance	Colon	May 24
Gleadowe	Gibraltar	May 17
Massachusetts	London	May 20
Nomadic	Liverpool	May 22
Oddam	Rotterdam	May 20
Orizaba	Havana	May 28

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Ems	Gibraltar	May 22
Excelsior	New-Orleans	May 27
Kansas City	Savannah	May 30
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	May 27
Leona	Galveston	May 26
Southwark	Antwerp	May 22

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

Aurania	Liverpool	May 26
Caribbee	St. Thomas	May 28
Cronia	Hamburg	May 20
Saratoga	Havana	May 30
Seminole	Jacksonville	May 31

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

Aachen	Bremen	May 23
Buffalo	Hull	May 20
El Mar	New-Orleans	May 30
Italia	Gibraltar	May 21
Lahn	Bremen	May 26
Zaandam	Amsterdam	May 23

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

British King	Antwerp	May 21
Critic	Dundee	May 21
Germanic	Liverpool	May 28
Glanton	Shields	May 23
Normannia	Hamburg	May 28
St. Paul	Southampton	May 30

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Advance	June 1	Colon	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	June 1	Charleston	3 Bowling Gr.
Spree	June 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	June 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fontabelle	June 3	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Ilsa	June 3	Antwerp	24 State St.
St. Louis	June 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	June 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	June 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	June 4	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Comanche	June 5	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ems	June 6	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Adirondack	June 6	Kingston	24 State St.
Persia	June 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Massachusetts	June 6	London	4 Broadway.
Berlin	June 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
City of Rome	June 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	June 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	June 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	June 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	June 9	Liverpool	43 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	June 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	June 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	June 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	June 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Normannia	June 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of California	June 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Paris	June 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	June 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Maasdam	June 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	June 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	June 13	London	1 Broadway.
Scandia	June 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Havel	June 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	June 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	June 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	June 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	June 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 20	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	June 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	June 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	June 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 24	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, May 31.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Barton, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. C. Roberts.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Harris, Kobe March 7, via Algiers May 13, with mdse to Cunningham & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Navahoe, Smith, Savannah May 29, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Reimers, Swinemunde May 14, via Shields, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Townsdale, (Br.,) Buchanan, Hongkong 150 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Henry Norwell, Lord, Satilla River 8 ds, with lumber to order—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS City of Columbia, for Norfolk; American, for Rotterdam; Colorado, for Hull; Hindoo, for London; Tyrian, for Gibara.

Ship Mistley Hall, for Yokohama.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 31.—SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Deloncle, from New-York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Metz, from Bremen for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York today.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

STATE COURTS.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J., Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Non-Enumerated.—Nos. 64, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J. Demurrers.—Nos. 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573. General Calendar.—Nos. 544, 496, 231, 486, 177, 47, 891, 558, 551, 181, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 639.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Van Wyck, J.; Part III., Osborne, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.

Nos. 676, 677, 2456, 919, 920, 921, 4857, 2515, 2524, 2529, 2094, 1142, 413, 2001, 4548, 1969, 4861, 4970, 1452, 2180, 2181, 2201, 2535, 2883, 2232, 129, 4879, 2054, 1904, 2519, 1868, 1788, 1790, 2435, 2438, 2439, 548.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2,600.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Eliza Faulkner, Wilber B. Mabon, August G. Rogge, Henry F. Harris, Mary D. Welhelm, Richard J. Devere, Josephine Grossmann, Martin Malone.

The accounting in the estates of Anton Schulte and Christian Clauss.

The estate of Jane T. Hargous.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 32—The estate of John C. Leahy. No. 40—The will of Eliza S. Welch.

THE SENTENCING OF MRS. DYER.

An Impressive Scene at the Old Bailey —The Woman's Defense.

From The London Daily News, May 23.

Sentence of death was passed yesterday by Mr. Justice Hawkins upon Mrs. Dyer for the cruel murder of infants whom she had undertaken to care for as a mother. At the Old Bailey yesterday it was known that Mr. Justice Hawkins was hopeful of completing the case during the day, but the proceedings dragged on, and it seemed it would be impossible to finish the case without a Saturday sitting. But it was decided to sit late in order that the case should be disposed of. It was past 7 o'clock when the summing up was begun by Mr. Justice Hawkins. It was nearly 9 before the case was completed and Mrs. Dyer's fate decided.

The evidence on the material facts of the case was soon completed. Mrs. Palmer continued her story. It related to the past life of Mrs. Dyer, an account of which has previously been given in The Daily News. She told how for years her mother had taken in children. They were "adopted"—taken in to be lovingly cared for. But all, or nearly all, of the infants soon got lost sight of. They disappeared mysteriously. Inquiries—unpleasant inquiries at times—were made by parents who by chance had not forgotten their offspring. So things frequently got uncomfortable for Mrs. Dyer. She was a woman of resource, however, and it was her daughter who explained it all. Parents, insisting on the production of babes intrusted to her care, became too pressing. One father and mother traced Mrs. Dyer to another residence from that where their child had been handed over to her. They brought a police constable with them to help in discovering, or attempting to discover, the fate of the little one. But then Mrs. Dyer "went mad," and, with doctors' certificates to help in bringing it about, she gained refuge in a lunatic asylum, from which, however, she very soon afterward was discharged. She never discarded her trade, except during such periods of pressure. Very soon after one check she was found again advertising for children—"dear little children, to whom," so she said, "she would give a mother's love and care."

Next came the confession of the murders which Mrs. Dyer wrote in jail. She made a clean breast of it in a written statement addressed to the Governor of Reading Jail. They could not charge her, she admitted to the matron of the jail, with anything worse than she had done; and, having made the confession, she found her mind was eased. The confession might have disposed of the matter, but, when it came to pleading, Mrs. Dyer declared firmly that she was "not guilty," and there came the building up of a defense. It was simple, and it was ingenious. Just that Mrs. Dyer was of unsound mind, and at the time the crimes—the committal of which was admitted—were perpetrated, she was incapable of discriminating between right and wrong. The doctors who had signed the certificates which years ago had secured her admission to asylums, were called, and expressed their conviction of her insanity at those times. Dr. Forbes Winslow added his testimony to theirs. He agreed that she exhibited signs of insanity, but the signs, it seemed in reply to the questions of the learned Judge and of prosecuting counsel, were scarcely more than would naturally be exhibited by one charged as the prisoner was with the crime of murder, her life resting upon her conviction or acquittal. Rebutting evidence as to this suggestion of insanity was called by the pr

BUYING FRESH FOOD.

Juliet Corson Gives Some Details for Marketing.

The Summer being well on the way, there now can seldom be any more than a temporary lack of fresh food. As long as the intense heat lasts it is not wise to purchase more largely than the needs of the family warrant. To buy a quantity of any kind of food because it is temporarily cheap is not good policy if there is the least danger that any of it will spoil before it can be eaten.

Usually food is cheap for one of two reasons: Either there is an oversupply or glut of the market, because of abundant yield, or because the product has been held back for a rise in prices, in which case it is not marketed until it is in danger of spoiling. If there is abundance, probably the prices will not be advanced locally, and one need not be forced to purchase more than is required; if the articles offered at a low rate have already been kept as long as they are likely to be properly eatable, to buy more than can be used at once would simply be throwing away the purchase money, because it must spoil before it can be eaten.

The first principle in economy would be defeated, for nothing is cheap for which we have not an immediate and appropriate use. These two conditions aside, it is either local market rules or accidental circumstances that make any unusual variation in prices. The accidents are storms severe enough to disturb local traffic or interruption of railway or steamboat transportation facilities, they are not likely to be more than temporary hindrances, to be overcome by doing without the article in question until it is again within one's range of price, or buying only the quantity absolutely necessary for the time. If the price has been raised above the reasonable figure, simple let the consumer wait. If a storm has interfered, the article has been injured, either by being made sandy or watery. Again, the remedy is, waiting.

In many of the smaller cities, where there are surrounding market gardens, the buyer has greatly the advantage of purchasers in the large markets, where all the supplies pass through the hands of middlemen or commission consignees. The market days occur regularly several times weekly, the products offered for sale are well understood, there is but little variation of prices, and the fullest opportunity of satisfying every inclination of the palate at reasonable expense is afforded. Of course, all supplies are in the best condition early in the day, and the best choice is then offered; as the time passes, and the farmer or his representative is anxious to close up business, a decline in prices may be offered, which indicates only this state of affairs, and leaves the buyer to decide as to the condition of the wares for sale. Sometimes the whole stock will be bought up by some local peddler, who trusts to the coming of late purchasers to dispose of it; buying late in the day, under any circumstances, implies unusual care in selection, for almost any food is impaired by exposure to sun and air during the heat of the day.

Buying from street peddlers usually has this drawback: either from carelessness or ignorance they tend to keep their loads from sun and dust, and if vegetables or fruit of a delicate kind or the still more perishable meats or fish are in question the buyer should be very cautious. The stock from which their wares is recruited is generally that left in the hands of the large dealers at the close of the market demand, and is either already spoiled or upon the verge of decay. In these days of refrigeration this is more than ever the case. Food of any kind which has once been kept in the atmosphere of a refrigerator car or a cold room will spoil with the greatest rapidity directly it is exposed to a higher temperature; even that which has been temporarily kept in the family ice box is apt to taint in the kitchen if it remains there any length of time.

To return to the street dealers, when they have the fresh goods of an overstocked market, and come into a new neighborhood, they are apt to give scant measure, thinking that they will not strike the same customer the second time. The honest wagoner who has a fixed route and regular customers, generally in some suburb where local stores are infrequent, He regularly brings them a choice of fresh supplies, and depends upon fair dealing to keep their custom; under such circumstances fresh fruit and vegetables are really available, notably if they are brought directly from some local market garden. If a wet cloth is placed over the load it will remain fresh from the effects of evaporation.

Many housekeepers are puzzled to know how to keep the most perishable of the Summer fruits—cherries, currants, blackberries, &c. If all imperfect or decayed portions are removed, and the fruits placed either in the ice box—not on the ice—or in a draught of cool or damp air, they will keep over night. Dampness and warmth will surely spoil them. The stems may be removed if they are to be used soon, but care must be taken not to bruise them. Cherries and plums which have been in the ice box for several hours will show a pretty bloom in the atmosphere of the dining room. When berries are sound, the best way to keep them is to spread them upon a dry platter, so that the air can touch them all around, and place them in a cool current of air. Experience is the best teacher in the treatment of fruit, because that raised in different localities is of different substance, the firmest keeping better than the watery kind.

Due care should be exercised in the selection and treatment of fresh fruit; for, while it is nature's finest food, it also is one of the most dangerous. It should be eaten plentifully when ripe and sound, but avoided like poison if decayed.

Next week we will discuss some of the conditions of milk, &c., which occasion the formation of a poison of a specific nature in the blood, to which we now attribute those sudden cases of poisoning from milk, chowder, cheese, cream, cakes, and ice cream. JULIET CORSON.

Thirteen in a Minister's Life.

From The Boston Herald.

The Rev. B. F. Chapman, an aged retired Baptist minister of Andover, Conn., was one of thirteen children. He was born on the 13th of the month. His wife and three of his children were born on the 13th of the month. When thirteen years of age he, with his father's family, moved from Preston to North Stonington, and became near neighbors to two families, each consisting of thirteen children. During the war he invested $1,500 in 6 per cent. gold bonds, all he had at the time, and later going to Willimantic to increase his investment he found a broker who had just $1,300 of the same kind of bonds which he purchased. He sold the gold interest first paid on his bonds for 13 per cent. premium. When he came to Andover he applied at the Post Office for a box, and found them all rented but No. 13, which he secured. On his first visit to the Baptist Church he was seated in pew 13 by an usher, and has ever since held the same pew, although the numbers have all been removed. He further remarks that he is now living in one of the original thirteen States, and in the only county in the State, Holland, made up of exactly thirteen towns. Mr. Chapman is now eighty-five years of age, and is in comparative good health.

The Glorious Climate Traduced.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

The meanest man has at last been found. He is an individual with the not inappropriate name of Dare, who, while serving in the capacity of cashier for a San Diego bank, took an impromptu departure a few years since owing his institution something in the neighborhood of $100,000. With admirable prudence, for one so named, Mr. Dare, who is now domiciled in the Grecian capital, Athens, evinces a disinclination to return to places that knew him of yore. But it is the excuse he gives for continuing to exile himself that stamps him as the most reprehensible of wretches. He says he is deterred from returning to San Diego because of the disastrous effects of the bay city climate on him; he prefers the salubrity of Greece. The wrecking of a trusted financial institution is no mean offense, but it is hard to devise a punishment that will fit the crime of deliberately wrecking an entire community by ruthlessly discrediting its most available asset.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day, at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John L. N. Hunt, referee, Lewis and Third Streets, northwest corner; also, Lewis Street, west side, 18.6 feet north of Third Street, 43.7 by 76 by 44 by 78 feet.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Park Avenue, west side, from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 100.10 by 90, vacant.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.
101 SEASIDE CITY LOTS ADJOINING SEA GATE, CONEY ISLAND.
WITH ATLANTIC OCEAN FRONT,
AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., SATURDAY, JUNE 6. SEE SUNDAY PAPERS FOR LARGE ADS., OR SEND FOR MAPS, &c., TO GEORGE C. TILYOU, SURF AV., CONEY ISLAND, OR TO AUCTIONEER, 11 PINE ST. N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—The store and lofts 8 Bowery; good business stand; will rent together or separately. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 86 4th Av.

TO LET—First floor of 46 Hudson St.; good stand for restaurant or barber's shop. T. M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 86 4th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LIZZIE M. VAN BRUNT, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH A. MOULDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 22nd day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and fifty-one feet and eight inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel to Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; being the premises known as Number 224 West 136th Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said party of the first part by said party of the second part hereto by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, and these presents are given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money in said deed expressed.—Dated New-York, May 29th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New-York. je1-2aw3w&je22.

WEST SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, New-York County.—SUSANNA S. MINTURN, plaintiff, against HENRY O. KIRCHNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Louis Meaker, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises in the complaint in this action, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to a centre line of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, running thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-second Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to all existing covenants against nuisances and agreements (if any) as to party walls.—Dated New-York, May 11th, 1896.

HAROLD S. RANKINE, Referee.
ROBERT S. MINTURN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 68 Broad Street, New-York, N. Y.
my25-2aw3w&Tha je15

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 6th will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis.") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin*, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails will be opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 2 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hubert, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hubert";) at 2 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, St. Marc, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Anerley, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Anerley.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curaçao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamer Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Fernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 9 PM for Bluefields per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba,";) and at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. [Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 23 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged upon the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 29, 1896.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY
4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
AND SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere seashore cottages, Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; warm sea bathing; pine forests; circulars and photographs. J. Harwichport, Mass.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

COTTAGES AT LONG BEACH, L. I.
Twenty-three miles from New-York; frequent trains; located on the ocean beach; furnished cottage; 11 rooms; all improvements.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Daily, (except Sundays.) Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 6:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) leaves West 22d St., N.R., 3:30 P.M.,(Saturdays, 2 P. M.) FOR CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; rain or shine, 4 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabi... $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.
Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM Trave, Tu., June 23, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM Aller, Sat., June 27, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM Spree Tu., Je 30, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, June 6, 10 AM Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM Ems, July 11, 10 AM
Werra, June 27, 10 AM Kaiser, July 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, June 4, 7 AM A. Victoria, Je 18, 7 AM
Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM F. Bismarck, Je 25, 11 AM
I. Cab., $95 and upward; II Cab., $50 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....June 3 PARIS.....June 13
BERLIN.....June 10 NEW-YORK.....June 17
ST. PAUL.....June 10 ST. LOUIS.....June 24

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday
Western'd, Jy 1, 10 AM Noordland, June 17 Noon
Berlin, Sat., Je 6, 10 AM Noordland, June 17 Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th, and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Scythia," July 4th. Six Routes, 32 to 57 days. Round-the-World Parties, Sept. 4th, Oct. 8th, 17th. Japan and China Party, Oct. 12th. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, June 3, Noon Majestic, July 1, Noon
Germanic, June 10, Noon Germanic, July 8, Noon
Teutonic, June 17, Noon Teutonic, July 15, Noon
Britannic, June 24, Noon Britannic, July 22, Noon
No Cattle carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., June 6, 7 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., June 13, 3 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLAND LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, June 6, 9 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, June 13, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 6, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 13, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, June 1, M. FINANCE, June 10, noon
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29, E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, June 2
COMANCHE.....Friday, June 5
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, June 9
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. F. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
Plant System, 261 B'way Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
J. J. Farnsworth, E.P.A. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
Plant System, 261 B'way. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

In consequence of the death of the late Dr. Thomas of Philadelphia, the management of the shore excursions, sightseeing, and general traveling arrangements for the
CRUISE OF THE "OHIO"
From New-York, June 27th, has been entrusted to us by the International Navigation Company.
This cruise presents a most charming opportunity for co-operative cruising
FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
In addition to a transatlantic voyage, the charming fjords of Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun, Sweden, Finland, etc., will be visited. Russia will also be seen, and five days will be spent amid the glories of Moscow. The cruise will occupy fifty-three days. Programmes, staterooms, and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York,
or any agent of the International Navigation Company.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, July 4, 10 AM
Etruria, July 11, 2 PM
Campania, July 18, 10 AM
Umbria, July 25, 2 P.M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Cabin, $80 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
Circassia.....June 13 Anchoria.....June 27
Furnessia.....June 20 Ethiopia.....July 11
Cabin Passage, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $24.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MASSACHUSETTS.....June 6, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
1 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity
9:30 A. M.—Daily Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and Stockbridge.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Park Place; 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Albany. Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily. For Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Parlor Car to Syracuse.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply 261 B'way, Cent. R. R., 317 B'way, and New-York, and at stations. Time table at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUSH'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATI